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CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS IN BERLIN

Stoph Address

DW232255 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT Feb 83

[Text] The meeting of the CEMA Planning Committee began in Berlin this morning. The delegations of the 10 CEMA countries led by the chairmen of their planning bodies, as well as representatives of the SFRY, the PDRY and the CEMA Secretariat, were welcomed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. He paid tribute to the work of this committee, which contributes to successfully resolving the tasks of the economic and scientific-technological development of all countries of the socialist community. Listen to some excerpts from Stoph's address:

[Begin recording] It is the most urgent task of our time to ensure peace on the earth and save mankind from the catastrophe of a nuclear war. In this respect the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states' Prague meeting contains a constructive and realistic program which is unanimously approved of by the GDR people. The unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states has proved to be an effective means to thwart the policy of threats and boycotts pursued by the aggressive imperialist circles, in particular by the U.S. Government.

We consider an effective coordination within CEMA to be a decisive prerequisite for common activities in our countries by uniting the scientific-technological, personnel and material potentials. Here the Planning Committee's constructive work plays an important part. New and higher demands will result for the Planning Committee in connection with the coordination of basic economic policy problems in the next period. A number of important tasks of our economic strategy in the eighties require a common approach.

This applies to problems such as the accelerated implementation of intensification of the CEMA countries' national economies, the increase of labor productivity, the organization of common efforts for ensuring the raw material supply, the generalization of the best experiences in building socialism and communism, and the approximation of the structures of our economic mechanisms, as well as the further deepening of socialist economic integration. In this way a real contribution can be achieved to increasing the national revenues in each country, the fraternal ties of our socialist community can be further strengthened, and the measures of the economic war waged by the United States can be successfully warded off.

The CEMA Planning Committee meeting beginning today will deal with such important tasks as measures for the rational and economic use of fuels, energy and raw material resources, as well as measures for the improvement of the supply of foodstuffs to the people in the CEMA member-countries and the coordination of national economic plans. This also includes the continuation of important raw material supplies from the USSR such as iron ore, for instance.

The 30th meeting of the Planning Committee will also discuss the preparation of important documents for the forthcoming 37th meeting of CEMA. Our republic assumes that the coordination of the 5-year plans will also in the future be [word indistinct] and the method of the planned implementation of socialist economic integration. Thus the role of the CEMA Planning Committee will grow.

It is necessary to ensure the complexity of science and technology, raw material reserves, specialization and cooperation, as well as substituting industrial dependencies in the process of plan coordination and to guarantee that all economic branches involved are included. For coordinating the plans for the next 5-year plan period it is necessary to use and develop all existing positive experiences in accordance with the conditions and necessities of the eighties.

Dear comrades, at the 5th SED Central Committee meeting, the Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, said in his concluding address that our GDR can better play its role in the struggle for a solution of the crucial issues of our time -- the world-wide conflict of war and peace -- the more it is strengthened all-round. We made this decision at the 10th party congress and we act accordingly. A solid component part of our party's work on the implementation of the resolutions in the economic and social policy fields was and is the development of socialist economic integration. We are sure that the 30th CEMA Planning Committee meeting will advance us a bit further on our common road. [end recording]

Cuban Delegation

FL232001 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] The 30th CEMA meeting on cooperation in the field of planning has begun in Berlin. Delegations of CEMA member-countries are participating in this meeting. The Cuban delegation is headed by Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo and president of our country's Central Planning Board.

CEMA ENGINEERING COMMISSION MEETS, SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU222046 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] Brno, 18 Feb (CTK) -- The regular 89th session of CEMA's permanent commission for engineering concluded this Friday in Brno with the signing of the final protocol. The session was held 14-18 February and was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the USSR, and, in accordance with the agreement concluded between CEMA and the Government of Yugoslavia, also by a delegation from this state.

The commission dealt primarily with the organization of cooperative and specialized production of machinery and equipment for the surface mining of useful minerals, and with the development of the production of highly efficient metal-working and foundry equipment and of a comprehensive series of progressive products destined for general-purpose engineering on the basis of standardized units and components.

Consultations took place during the session at the level of delegation heads from the member-states which dealt with the implementation of national economy plans in engineering in 1986-1990, including the formulation of long-term comprehensive trends of developing specialization and cooperation in production.

CONFERENCE OF PARTY SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES HELD

LD182110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] A 2-day session of an international scientific conference devoted to experiences in the struggle against the forces impeding the construction of socialist systems has ended in Warsaw. The conference, which, in addition to Polish academicians, was attended by representatives of party schools from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary and Vietnam, was organized by the Institute for the Study of the Party of the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PZPR Central Committee. During the conference, the process of formation and the functioning of anti-socialist opposition in Poland and in other socialist countries, and connections between forces which impede the construction of socialism and anticommunist centers in the West, were described. It was also stated that the line of the ninth party congress is finding more and more followers in society, and that the original concept of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth emanated from the spirit of the congress resolutions.

FILIPOV 11 FEBRUARY REPORT ON STANDARD OF LIVING

AU181145 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 83 pp 2, 3, and 4

[Report read by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at joint session of the BCP Central Committee, Council of Ministers, Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BZNS) Standing Committee and the leaderships of the Bulgarian trade unions, Fatherland Front and Komsomol, on 11 February 1983 at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia; passages in uppercase printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrades, this joint session of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the BZNS Standing Committee, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Union of Komsomol Youth has been assigned the task of reviewing the implementation of the December plenum program during the last 10 years and to map out new measures for its further implementation in accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

THE CARE FOR MAN, FOR HIS HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY, HAVE ALWAYS BEEN THE ESSENCE AND BASIC MEANING OF THE BCP'S POLICY AND OF THE POLICY CONDUCTED BY OUR SOCIALIST STATES. This policy was clearly evident at the historic April plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1956. Care for man is our long-strategy stemming from the essence of the socialist society system. It manifested itself with all clarity in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's "Basic Principles of the Party Concept on the New Labor Code."

Our party considers the increasingly better satisfaction of the working people's material, intellectual and social needs as an important factor in the accelerated development of productive forces and social progress, for the development of man, for the increase of his physical and intellectual capacities, enabling him to devote himself to his and creative deeds.

This approach stems from the April plenum policy on the working people's living standard and has been entirely endorsed by life as the only correct one. The main result of the consistent implementation of this policy are the tremendous, revolutionary changes that have been wrought in our country in connection with the development and assertion of the socialist way of life.

The great achievements in our entire development enable us to continue successfully to promote the line of constant improvement of the people's living standard in the coming year. The fact that today, when the whole capitalist world is shaken by crisis, when unemployment and poverty are increasing, when expenditures for social welfare measures are being cut, we in the PRB are discussing how to raise the working people's living standard even more and how to make their life even more prosperous and even happier -- this fact speaks for itself.

Comrades, in implementing the long-term strategy of raising the people's living standard the December program has a special role. It has gone down in our country's most recent history as a program devoted to man's happiness and prosperity. And the more time that elapses since it was adopted, the more we feel its mobilizing and transforming strength.

In this historic deed the tremendous credit earned by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and his personal contribution are particularly clear. He was not only the initiator, but the creator, the architect, and chief organizer of the December program's implementation.

Let us examine the features and new principles that characterize the December program and have made it a particularly important document of enduring importance.

FIRST: The December program links the construction of developed socialism, as the main and direct historical task of the party, to care for peace, as the chief and immediate task of social production, and it directs these two elements toward one common goal -- the improvement of the people's prosperity and the further assertion and development of the socialist way of life.

SECOND: The December program is directly linked to the party program and stems from it, but it also has its own, independent significance in the theory and practice of real socialism. It specifies the goals and tasks in respect of the standard of living and qualitatively new criteria have been developed and a new approach has been worked out in connection with improving the standard of living in the stage of building mature socialism.

The universal and harmonious development of the individual, the prolongation of life with the optimal preservation of their intellectual and physical capacities to very old age has for the first time become a general criterion in our standard of living policy.

THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH as a leading principle in solving the problems connected with the standard of living has asserted itself for the first time in the December program.

The basic policy line followed by the party in working out the December program and in its implementation was the coordination with scientific requirements and norms in satisfying the multifarious and steadily growing needs of the socialist working people with the laws of development during the period of the construction of mature socialist society.

FOURTH: The great advantage of the program is that it has linked the trends and tasks of improving the standard of living with the specific means and methods of accomplishing these tasks.

The guiding principle and the core of the comprehensive approach is the requirement to develop and modernize the material-technical base of socialism, to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to increase social labor productivity, and to achieve world standards in the quality and technical perfection of our production.

All this shows that the DECEMBER PROGRAM IS A TRULY REMARKABLE DOCUMENT, DISTINGUISHING ITSELF BY ITS SPIRIT OF INNOVATION AND ITS COMPREHENSIVE GOALS AND SPECIFIC METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THEM. THESE QUALITIES HAVE TRANSFORMED THE DECEMBER PROGRAM INTO ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LENINIST APRIL PLENUM LINE OF THE PARTY.

What about the results of the implementation of the December plenum decisions since 1972?

It was assessed at the 12th BCP Congress that "the increased economic potential and the positive changes in the production structure, and the active participation in the international division of labor have become a solid base for the implementation of the December program on the improvement of the people's standard of living. This is also apparent from the statistical data provided by the Committee on Uniform Social Information about the basic indexes for the improvement of the people's standard of living during the 1972-82 period.

What benefits has the implementation of the December program brought for our people so far?

FIRST: The nominal incomes of all categories of working people have considerably increased. The task of bringing the standard of living of the peasant-cooperative farms closer to the level of workers and employees is being successfully accomplished. Today all socialist working people are practically equal as regards their social assets.

The minimum workers' wages have increased from 60 to 100 leva. Taxation has been reduced in a case of categories of working people earning lower wages. As early as the first year following the December plenum the salaries of those engaged in the educational and health protection sectors, as well as those in certain categories of manual workers working under hard conditions, were increased. In 1979 a comprehensive tariff and payroll reform was introduced. Average monthly wages have increased from 125 leva in 1972 to 197 in 1982.

SECOND: The constant increase of real wages asserted itself as the main index in raising the standard of living. During the past decade these indexes have increased by an annual average percentage of about 4 percent.

Social consumption funds have considerably increased. In 1982 they attained a total of 6,525 million leva. Per capita of the population they have increased from 327 in 1972 to 732 in 1982, or 2.2 times.

Our society devotes great care to the growing generation: The total amount for children's allowances paid in connection with the birth, raising, and education of children has increased 2.5 percent. Additional paid leave of absence for raising young children has considerably increased. In 1982, a total of 82.5 percent of children between the age of 3 and 6 had places in nursery schools, while 61.2 percent of the children of this age were enrolled in full-day nursery schools.

Financial resources for scholarships for students in secondary schools and universities have increased by 3.7 percent. Today all students who fulfill the requirements for success in their studies are granted scholarships.

In 1973 minimum pensions were introduced in Bulgaria for old and incapacitated citizens. The average pension increased from 38 leva in 1972 to 79 leva in 1982. A great social achievement was the introduction of equal pension conditions for agricultural farmers, workers, and employees.

Financial resources for culture, education, health protection, and recreation have increased from a total of 1,173 million leva in 1972 to 3,525 million leva in 1982, which represents a threefold increase.

THIRD: The increase of incomes is accompanied by a better satisfaction of the population's demands for various goods as a result of increased purchasing power. The retail turnover according to comparable prices per capita of the population increased by 62 percent in 1982 compared with 1972, while the structure of this turnover has improved as well. The per capita consumption of basis consumer goods has considerably increased.

In the 1972-82 period the population was allocated 650,682 new housing units. The per capita living space has increased from 11.7 square meters to 15.4 square meters.

FOURTH: Public services have been improved.

In the period since the adoption of the December program PUBLIC TRADE SERVICES AND PUBLIC CATERING SERVICES have considerably improved. The area of the trade network has been expanded, and the number of trade workers has increased, the forms and cultural level of public services have become more refined.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES have continued to develop. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES have improved.

Undoubted successes have been achieved in the HEALTH PROTECTION sector. As regards the number of physicians per 10,000 people we are among the most advanced countries in the world. Contagious diseases and cases of illness causing temporary loss of working capacity are on the decline. The mortality rate of children has also been considerably reduced.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE are developing rapidly. The people's intellectual needs are being better satisfied on this basis.

FIFTH: In implementing the December program THE REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS represent a great achievement.

The gradual transition to a 5-day working week for the working people was successfully implemented.

Town development and the comprehensive construction of conurbation systems continued.

SIXTH: The implementation of the December program has contributed to greater enhancement of socialist production relations. The two forms of socialist property have been even more closely drawn together. The differences between the standard of living of various social categories and groups have diminished on this basis, and the process of shaping a socially uniform society has been accelerated.

This is a most general review of how the December program has been implemented during the last decade.

There is no doubt that had it not been for the raw material and energy crisis in the capitalist world, for the deterioration of the foreign political situation and for the tremendous losses caused by unfavorable natural and climatic conditions, as well as for certain violations of a subjective character that were allowed to occur, the results of the implementation of the December plenum would have been even better.

What party-political evaluation can we and must we express as regards the work that has been accomplished so far in connection with the implementation of the December program?

The results demonstrate that THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SUCCESSFULLY MOBILIZING THE EFFORTS OF THE COMMUNISTS AND OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE, AND THAT, DESPITE INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES, THEY HAVE PURSUED A CONSISTENT AND UNRELENTING GENERAL PARTY LINE AIMED AT THE CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING. The July plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1976, the Ruse conference and the BCP Central Committee November plenum in 1980 played a particularly positive role as regards the implementation of the December program.

Today our people live much better than previously. The socialist way of life is asserting itself and is developing. The work and the sociopolitical activities of the people have increased. Their social optimism and their confidence in the future have been consolidated. Socialist democracy is expanding.

As a result of this, we can highly evaluate the implementation of the December program during the last 10 years.

Comrades, as is noted at the beginning, our joint session not only has the task of assessing the successes that have been achieved, but also of mapping out new measures for the further implementation of the December program.

This stems from the character of this program as a long-term project for the construction of developed socialism in the PRB. At the same time it is also required by certain requirements of a domestic and international character.

What about these conditions and requirements? How can we describe them?

FIRST: During the period under review our country accumulated great experience in mastering the objective laws of building a developed socialist society. The new theoretical elaborations and practical approaches contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's works inspire our party and state to implement greater tasks aimed at increasing the people's prosperity at and even more perfectly implementing the party slogan: "Everything for the sake of man, everything to the benefit of man!"

SECOND: Throughout the last 10 years, as a result of the correct policy conducted by our party, our people's heroic efforts, our further comprehensive drawing closer together with the Soviet Union, and the intensification of socialist economic integration, considerable changes have occurred in the development of our productive forces and in the maturity of production relations in our country.

The necessary conditions have been created in our country for an even fuller and more comprehensive satisfaction of the constantly growing, new demands of all citizens in the PRB for higher quality.

THIRD: The party and our entire people are now studying that remarkable document on creative Marxism-Leninism -- "Basic Tenets of the Party Concept for a New Labor Code."

As early as in the first weeks of the nationwide discussion, this document obtained the full and wholehearted support of all working people. The new tenets it contains must be applied in updating the December program. This has to be done, on the one hand; on the other hand, in further implementing the December program, we must establish living conditions for the people in our country that are commensurate with the requirements of the concept on the new labor code.

FOURTH: In the further implementation of the December program it is necessary to take into consideration the complexity the existing international political and economic conditions.

FIFTH: The improvement of the people's standard of living is not an end in itself. It is an important factor in the country's further economic intensification. Owing to this fact, the December program should be updated to match the new tasks of the country's socioeconomic development mapped out by the 12th party congress, and its implementation must be subjected to the successful accomplishment of the aforementioned tasks.

As a result, the updating of the December program represents an objective necessity which is closely linked with the implementation of the chief socioeconomic task adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and it is an important prerequisite for the further expansion of the nationwide struggle for our country's dynamic and stable development, for the successful implementation of the historic congress tasks.

FIRST: As was pointed out at the 12th BCP Congress, the chief and immediate strategic goal in the work of the party and in our society's development in the coming years must be the achievement of such a degree of all-round self-sufficiency as regards the material, social, and intellectual needs of the population and of its multifaceted development, as is commensurate with the existing opportunities and demands of a mature socialist society.

SECOND: In further improving the standard of living we must take into consideration the complete satisfaction of our people's material, intellectual, and social needs, in keeping with the growth of their purchasing power. In this connection goods, public services, intellectual assets, and all other things must be provided that are likely to satisfy not only the people's present purchasing power, but also that envisaged for the end of the current 5-year plan period and for the following years.

THIRD: We must achieve a uniformity of goals and trends between the improvement of the standard of living and the development and assertion of the socialist way of life.

For this purpose the implementation of social measures must take into consideration the fact of how the implementation of these measures will reflect on the total way of life of the people, on their working activities, and in particular on their efforts to work conscientiously, on the criteria they apply in establishing the values of their needs as they are satisfied; on the development of their socialist behavior and of their moral virtues; on social security for their future and for the future of their descendants.

In this connection the question of qualitative changes in the standard of living assumes a highly topical character.

FOURTH: In improving the people's standard of living we must not only, or not chiefly, take into consideration the average indexes of the standard of living; we must apply a differentiated approach.

This actually means that we must apply measures that will improve the prosperity of each and every home, of each and every family, and of each and every individual worker. Special attention must be devoted to the prompt solution of urgent problems as regards the full employment and general development of young people. The standard of living in the areas and settlements that used to be considered backward, as regards economic and social development, must rapidly be brought closer to the level of the average and most-highly developed areas and settlements. The further improvement in the standard of living and socialist way of life of workers in the rural areas to bring it up to the level of the standard of living of the urban population deserves special attention.

FIFTH: In updating the December program we must even more improve the effective character of the standard of living.

It has been stressed on other occasions that the standard of living must be considered not only as an area of social policy, but as an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of social production. It is particularly important to link the further improvement of the standard of living to the trend of all-round intensification, to the struggle for high labor productivity and to technical progress.

Special attention should be paid to the improvement of working conditions and to the efficient use of working hours.

SIXTH: The standard of living is being improved in accordance with the requirements of the new economic approach and its mechanism.

This means a better management of the relationship between goods and money; it means that the demands of the market should be better covered, that the relations of market distribution should be better organized. At the same time it is necessary to fully overcome the one-sided consumer approach as regards the problems of the standard of living. It means that caring about a more prosperous and more cultured life should not only be an obligation of the state, but the duty of each individual collective and of each individual working man in our country.

All this shows that IN THE COMING YEARS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECEMBER PROGRAM SHOULD BE DONE ON A QUALITATIVELY NEW BASIS WITH A GREATER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECT. This stems from the requirements of the general laws of building mature socialism, and more particularly from the impact of the basic economic law of socialism under the present conditions; it stems from the law that is characteristic of our present stage of development -- an ever increasing integration and mutual interaction between the party's social and economic policies.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFOREMENTIONED CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS WILL ENABLE US TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND TO IMPROVE THE SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE IN THE PRB TO A HIGHER STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT, WHICH WILL OPTIMALLY CORRESPOND TO THE STAGE OF BUILDING A MATURE SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND TO THE NEEDS OF A MULTIFARIOUSLY DEVELOPED INDIVIDUAL AND THE FULL EXPANSION OF HIS CAPACITIES AND TALENTS IN LIFE.

THIS WILL BE A NEW TRIUMPH OF THE APRIL PLENUM POLICY IN RAISING THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING.

Comrades, what are the problems that require a priority solution under the conditions of the further implementation of the December program?

The further implementation of the December program must be subjected to the requirements of the main socioeconomic task adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. We are talking about priority being given to those questions that ensure greater social and economic effectiveness in the implementation of our party policy and which were raised by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

One of the basic tasks is to INCREASE THE WORKING PEOPLE'S REAL INCOMES, IN PARTICULAR AS REGARDS THE INCREASE OF THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF WORKERS WAGES, WHICH SHOULD BE GEARED TO THE STANDARDS OF QUANTITY AND QUALITY RESULTING FROM THE EFFORTS INVESTED. The workers wages must more actively contribute to the increase of labor productivity, to the introduction of technological progress, and to the application of intensive factors, as well as to the promotion of a strict regime of saving.

The new elements in our party policy in the field of incomes is to link them more directly to the end result of the work of each organization and of every individual worker and to base the growth of incomes on self-financing and cost accounting.

Taking into consideration the increase of the national income, it distribution and utilization, the party has assigned itself the task during the current 5-year plan period and up to 1990 of increasing the people's real incomes so that they may achieve an annual average increase of approximately 3 percent.

During this 5-year plan period it is envisaged that minimum contract and payroll salaries will be raised to 120 leva; the salaries of young specialists who have graduated from secondary general education schools, or secondary polytechnical schools, or from universities, to 135, 145, and 170 leva, respectively. It is even more essential to increase the remuneration of those engaged in activities of strategic importance for our development and to intensify the principle of differentiation in remuneration according to the contribution made to the growth of the national income and to labor productivity, as well as in the case of workers working under hard conditions and in areas which are of particular importance for our country. It is necessary to improve the system of remuneration of those engaged in the educational and health protection sectors and those of the scientific workers. Students' scholarships should be increased on the basis of linking higher educational institutions to production.

Remuneration must be largely connected with the growth of one's place of employment. Whoever works in the production sector and makes a great contribution to his enterprise will be able to obtain higher wages. For this purpose the "workers wages" fund should give greater incentives to the creative spirit of workers and specialists, and should fully overcome wage-levelling. It is envisaged that workers will have the opportunity to obtain higher wages is they improve their qualifications and, on this basis, increase their working contributions.

IN IMPLEMENTING THE TASKS CONNECTED WITH THE AUTOMATION OF PRODUCTION AND THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS THE WORK OF THE CREATIVE WORKERS -- WORKERS AND SPECIALISTS -- SHOULD RECEIVE ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES ABOVE THE UNIFORM PAY SCALE AND THE UNIFORM CONTRACT SCALE.

All this demands that the contract scales and pay scales should be further perfected.

Along with this, it is necessary to REDUCE THE DIFFERENCE IN THE INCOMES OF INDIVIDUAL FAMILY MEMBERS by using the social consumption funds, including social funds of enterprises and agroindustrial complexes more actively for this purpose.

In conformity with the "Basic Trends of the Party Concept for a New Labor Code" the increase of the workers and employees salaries should be linked to the final results of the work accomplished by brigades, plants, and economic organizations, each of these bodies ensuring the means for the application of the new contract and payroll wages and for guaranteeing minimum wages for workers and specialists. These means must be worked out in advance by the respective workers collectives, which means that an approach similiar to that applied in the transition to the 5-day working week should be applied. This approach can also be largely applied to labor organization in the nonproduction sphere. Wage increases must be linked to the growth of labor productivity by ensuring that the increase in labor productivity outpaces the increase in the average workers wage at all levels. They must also be linked to the additional production of goods and public services to the extent to which the "workers wages fund" increases.

Bearing in mind the fact that the opportunities for ensuring the necessary additonal conditions and means in the economic organizations and in their subdivisions are not equal, and in order to avoid considerably discrepancies between the wages in the enterprises of structural determination [strukuroopredelyashti] and those in the enterprises in other branches and other activities, it is proper that the new wages should come into effect after readiness for this has been manifested, and that the application should proceed gradually depending on the type of branch. It is expedient to give the opportunity for the new wages first to the workers from the heavy industry production branches, then to the other material production branches, and after that, to the organizations, administrative offices, and enterprises in the non-production sphere, to the management of the national economy and the state administration offices.

During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period the working people's real incomes will continue to increase also as a result of the increase of social consumption funds. Their volume for the entire 5-year plan period will reach approximately 34 billion leva.

The main thing now is decisively to improve the social and economic effectiveness of the distribution and use of social consumption funds. Those who contribute most to the increase of the national income should be given priority in the use of this fund. In addition, the participation of enterprises and agroindustrial complexes in the establishment and increase of social funds necessary for the implementation of activities linked with the needs of their collectives must be intensified.

IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE AND SIMPLIFY THE SYSTEM OF STATE SOCIAL SECURITY. It is necessary to gradually ensure the temporary material needs of all working people in the event of incapacity for work, pregancy, birth, old age, death, etc.

Changes must be introduced in the payment of indemnities in the event of temporary working disability. The basic principle, as is pointed out in the party concept for the new labor code, is that the wages of working people must not be reduced compared with what they earned before they were incapacitated.

The system for transfering people who have a reduced working capacity to more suitable jobs must be improved. The term for the payment of the indemnity should be prolonged from 2 to 3 months in the case of general diseases and to 6 months in the case of accident and occupational diseases. The enterprises, the agroindustrial complexes and conurbation systems must promptly provide people with reduced working capacity with a suitable job with reduced working hours and with special technical equipment.

Along with the increase of minimum wages and of workers and employees' salaries in general, it is also necessary, as early as during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, to raise minimum pensions to 50 leva, for both length of service and old age, including those of agricultural workers under the age of 70. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period pensions must attain 50 percent of the minimum wages. Social welfare pensions, pensions for invalids and the minimum amounts of hereditary pensions must be increased. Invalids of the first category must be granted additional assistance, apart from their social pensions. Special care must be devoted to the veterans of the 1944-45 fatherland war. Social assistance should also be granted to lonely old people.

In connection with pensions and pensioning of citizens certain newly arising factors should be taken into consideration.

We should by no means alter the age of retirement, although it is one of the lowest in the world, and despite the fact that many citizens are retiring at an age at which they are really far from incapable of working. This is why we should adopt a new approach to the terms "retirement age" and "working capacity." Reaching retirement age does not at all mean that one has lost one's working capacity. We should no longer tolerate the fact that workers and specialists engaged in production should be forced to retire when they have reached retirement age, but are still capable of working and are willing to continue to work. There is even more: It is necessary to establish a system of incentives, under which every worker should be willing to remain at his post even after retirement age.

We should also adopt a new approach to the question of increasing the incomes of pensioneers who are capable of working, by devoting attention to work on private plots, in auxiliary farms of the enterprises, and to pensioners' work at home. We should not merely rely on the state budget in looking for a source of increasing pensions.

In this connection it is expedient for the workers collectives not to sever their ties with the pensioners who have worked in their enterprises, but to involve them in their organizational life, to give work to those who wish to work and to give them the opportunity of using the canteens and rest homes of the respective enterprises and organizations.

IN ESTABLISHING REAL INCOMES THE PRICE POLICY PLAYS A PARTICULAR ROLE. Throughout many years the prevailing concept was that the living standard must increase chiefly through an annual increase of monetary (nominal) incomes while the price of goods and public services should constantly decrease. This concept, obviously, needs to be corrected.

The complicated international political and economic conditions, the constant energy and raw materials crisis, as well as the currency crisis in the capitalist countries are exerting their influence upon price formation. The prices of nearly all goods on the international markets are constantly increasing. Our country is actively participating in the international division of labor and is a center of active international tourism. This demands that we take into account the influence of these processes upon our national economy.

On the other hand, we should not forget Marx's concept that the price of goods and of public services must conform to the labor that is socially necessary for their production and should ensure the normal operation of the reproduction process.

Consequently, the objective laws of our development and the specific conditions under which these laws operate demand that every working man and the entire people in our country should be aware that the prices of goods and public services in the PRB should be coordinated, on a planned basis, with the requirements of production and with the sales on the domestic and international markets, while at the same time the people's living standard should be raised. This actually means that the 5-year plans should include the increase of workers wages and other nominal incomes -- pensions, scholarships, and others -- as well as the necessary changes in the retail prices of certain goods and public services. Along with these changes a prompt increase of the people's nominal incomes must be ensured, and on this basis, the constant increase of real incomes of all working people must be guaranteed.

At the same time it is necessary to enhance state and public control so that no violations are committed in connection with the increase of prices.

Comrades, another problem that has to be solved is THE ENSURING OF THE FURTHER STABILITY AND RICH VARIETY OF THE DOMESTIC MARKET, AND THE EVEN BETTER COORDINATION BETWEEN THE GOODS AVAILABLE AND PURCHASING POWER.

The most important thing here is to fully implement the postulates put forward by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Ruse conference. In this context the following things are necessary:

FIRST: As during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, the quantity of available goods is to increase during the coming years and outpace the increase in the public's purchasing power. This presupposes the complete implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on rapidly developing goods of the 'B' group, and increasingly intensifying agriculture.

During the 1983-85 period it is necessary to produce every year additional goods worth about 1 billion leva more than what was envisaged in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This must become a most important duty of every economic organization. Their production must utilize not only waste products but also regular materials which have been saved. For this purpose it is necessary to use all unutilized capacities, including those of the heavy industry. The activity of the plants producing consumer goods and accompanying production must be fully oriented toward producing goods of high quality that are sought by the public.

The possibilities of the Central Cooperative Union in actually producing goods are to be better utilized. By the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is to produce at least 60 percent of the goods it now markets.

On the other hand, the variety should be diversified and the material, capacities, and labor resources are to be better utilized. For this reason the light industry plants are to implement a broad integration with the local and cooperated industry, with the plants producing consumer goods and with the agroindustrial complex.

In order to achieve better utilization of the country's resources for producing non-foodstuffs, the Ministry of Light Industry is to be essentially reorganized into a ministry of consumer goods, which is to coordinate and regulate the activity of all non-foodstuffs producing plants.

While producing goods for the population it is necessary to continue the practice of broad production-sharing with other countries, and using licences and new technologies. Small- and medium-size plants based on highly effective technologies are to be constructed in the future. Goods are to be more intensely exchanged with other countries and the import of goods for the domestic markets is to be insured.

It is necessary TO COMPLETE EVERYWHERE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY SYSTEM OF THE POPULATION. For this purpose it is necessary for the agroindustrial complexes to expand the production of goods needed by the local population and for the reserves of private plots to be fully utilized as an extension of public production. Auxiliary plots are to be constructed at every plant, organization, school, military unit, etc. On this basis in 1983 the issue of producing foodstuffs for the settlement systems is to be solved by fully satisfying the population's needs for meat, fish, milk, beans, lentils, cheese, eggs, potatoes, onion, vegetables, fruit, etc.

During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period EVERY OKRUG IS TO FULLY ADOPT THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY SYSTEM. This must include basic foodstuffs as well as many non-foodstuffs and services, especially those of local significance. If its own production is not sufficient, the okrug is to share production with other okrugs.

In order to ensure the full utilization of the agricultural production of the public and private plots it is necessary to implement at all management levels a close integration between the National Agroindustrial Union and the Central Cooperative Union, while increasing the responsibility of the Central Agroindustrial Union for better satisfying the needs of the domestic market for foodstuffs.

SECOND: During the current 5-year plan period it is necessary to expand and improve the variety structure of the production of consumer goods of all kinds.

It is necessary to pay attention to the quick MODERNIZATION OF THE CONSUMER GOODS IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEMAND AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES by annually setting state norms for modernizing production. The production of luxury goods is to expand without underestimating the production of goods for the mass consumer. Furthermore, the quality of popular goods is to increase. It is especially important to expand the variety and assortment of meat and milk products, and to update the variety of shoes, household china, readymade clothes, etc.

Special attention must be devoted to quickly overcoming the shortage of goods sought by the public. Now this is the main task in satisfying the consumer needs of the population. The production of everyday equipment, children's goods, furniture, construction material, some fabrics, and especially readymade clothes for children is to be developed more quickly.

During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and during the following years the increased need for durable goods and goods connected with increasing the people's cultural level must be better satisfied.

By the end of the 5-year plan period conditions must be secured for supplying the population with basic foodstuffs and especially with fresh fruits and vegetables all year. Adding tropical fruits to the market must be taken into consideration. In this context it is necessary to expand the construction of warehouses, fruit-stores, and refrigeration facilities.

THIRD: It is necessary to decisively improve the quality of goods produced in Bulgaria. We must immediately introduce identical criteria for judging the quality of goods produced for export and the quality of those for the domestic market. It is high time to fully apply the economic mechanism and take all necessary measures for connecting production quality with prices, and the profit, with wages, moral incentives, and professional status. In the future the production of low-quality goods is to be viewed as an antisocial act.

Simultaneously the aesthetic appearance of the goods is to be improved, and the problem of design and packaging is to be generally solved. We have to create our own Bulgarian fashion, which should not yield to the fashion of the most developed countries. Special attention must be devoted to youth fashion, which must contribute even more effectively to the aesthetic education of the young generation.

Comrades, another problem of our social policy is THE ACCELERATED AND INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA OF SERVICES AS AN IMPORTANT CONDITION OF PERFECTING THE QUALITY OF THE LIVING STANDARD.

In accordance with the 12th BCP Congress decisions and the postulates included in the latter to the Sofia party and state leadership, the main task now is to fully satisfy the public's demand for consumer services and to decisively increase the cultural standard of services. We have in mind the completion of the uniform system for comprehensively servicing the working people by placing the further development of the area of services on a modern technological and technical basis.

This means we must stop underestimating the area of services. It must develop faster than the branches producing goods for the population, and with its structure it must supplement the structure of the available goods in accordance with consumer demand.

First of all it is important to reach a turning point in the development of everyday services. This must take place on a functional basis in accordance with the functional type of the settlement system. Therefore, the variety of everyday services is to significantly increase.

Services that relieve women of their difficult household work and that will industrialize and modernize everyday life are to develop especially fast. The issue of improving the quality of services and their speed is of exceptional importance.

In order to successfully solve the issue of quickly developing everyday services, all plants, agroindustrial complexes, construction organization, and settlement systems are to join this activity. Workers, specialists, pensioners, and students are to be broadly attracted to the sphere of services. It is also necessary to develop the "do it yourself" movement.

In recent years we recorded UNDISPUTED SUCCESSES IN THE COMMERCIAL SERVICES OFFERED TO THE POPULATION. There are still weaknesses as regards studying consumer demand, without which it is impossible to direct production toward producing goods in demand and improving commercial services. In the coming years we are to pay special attention to the cultural standard of services and improving trade in remote areas, in the city suburbs and outside the centers of the settlement systems. Within the framework of its possibilities trade must influence the consumer, in order to form new needs and to change the structure of the consumer demand in accordance with the scientific and rational norms of consumption.

It is necessary to more broadly apply such forms of trade to contribute to saving the population's time in ways that are economic for the population. The basic trade unit in future must be the department store with its own warehouse and branches in separate districts. The department store must ensure comprehensive services for the population.

The trade and everyday services at the plants must improve significantly. During 1983 plant shops and service areas are to be constructed at each plant.

Wholesale trade is to improve direct relations between production and market development. Every producer who can better satisfy the people's needs must be able to market his goods.

In order to decisively improve the trade services for the population the work of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services is to undergo a fundamental reorganization. In future the ministry must be fully responsible for the effective functioning of the entire trade turnover, and try to solve the deformations that exist in trade.

During the 5-year plan period, public nutrition must quickly develop and special care must be devoted to the cafeteria nutrition for workers and students. There is an acute need for the development of a comprehensive system for rationally feeding the population. It is purposeful to expand dietary, prophylactic, and vegetarian nutrition.

The development of public nutrition requires a change in the character and structure of the food industry. In future it must become an industrial base for public nutrition and for the domestic kitchen by increasing the production of prepared and semi-prepared food, of dietary food, and children's food. Thus the small, primitive kitchens will be eliminated. Simultaneously, it is purposeful to create small plants for foodstuffs in remote settlement systems and in the agroindustrial complexes in order to satisfy the needs of the local population and in order to stop the practice of transporting raw materials and goods over great distances.

In future it is necessary to solve many problems of the communal economy and construct a system whose technical level corresponds to the achievements of the developed countries.

The lag in the areas of water supply, heating, and house repair and maintenance must be rapidly overcome. The transportation services for the population and communications are to improve. The administrative and legal services are to improve by sharply reducing the practice of redirecting people to various offices and the waste of time.

The PRB is one of the countries with developed HEALTH PROTECTION services; however, the present state of these services does not satisfy us. It lags behind the possibilities of mature socialism, which is being constructed in our country, and behind the requirements connected with the diversified development of the personality. There is an acute need for a significant improvement in our health protection services. On Comrade Todor Zhivkov's initiative a complex program for solving this problem is being prepared. The task is for the health protection services to become more instrumental in increasing the vitality of the nation, labor ability, and creative longevity of the people. The main thing now is to bring the health protection services to the places of work and to improve the organization of them.

Protecting and improving the people's health must take place on the basis of improving the application of preventive medicine and increasing the reliability of diagnosis and therapy.

The prophylactic and medical care for children, pregnant women, and mothers must reach the level of the modern achievements of medicine.

The plants, agroindustrial complexes, and economic organizations must actively participate in improving health protection. With their social funds they can expand and improve health protection facilities for their collectives and their families.

It is purposeful to discuss the issue of reducing the price of some medicines and the free supply of medicines to sick people who are being treated at home under the control of a health department, as well as to people who suffer from serious chronic ailments and invalids of the first and second categories.

It is correct in some cases to allow doctors to exercise their profession outside working time in an appropriate health institution. The work of retired doctors and medical students is also to be utilized.

The health, longevity, and labor activity of the nation are closely connected with the further and broad DEVELOPMENT OF MASS PHYSICAL CULTURE, SPORT, AND RECREATION. Special care is to be invested in their development among children and young people.

It is necessary to increase the social effectiveness of the existing material-technical facilities for physical culture, sports, and recreation in the coming years, irrespective of which particular department or organizations these facilities belong to. The facilities should be used for mass sports and physical culture activities especially for the needs of the young generation. THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES SHOULD BE MAINLY DEVOTED TO MASS PHYSICAL CULTURE, SPORTS, AND RECREATION. The conurbation systems must develop their functions as coordinators of the efforts and resources of economic and other organizations on their territories, for the expansion, modernization, and most efficient utilization of all sports facilities.

It is necessary to create additional conditions for the development and improvement of REST AND RECREATION FACILITIES. A new general program should be worked out for the working people's recreation. It is necessary to improve the system and management of recreation facilities. In distributing passes for vacations, the basic criterion in the future should be how much the respective worker has contributed to the accomplishment of production tasks. Priority should be given to people who are working under difficult conditions which affect their health. More care should be devoted to the recreation of students and of families with young children.

In order to increase opportunities for organized recreation for an increasing number of working people, it is necessary to prolong the exploitation period of seasonal rest homes and to expand their activities throughout the year, as well as to increase the exploitation of all available accommodation facilities in our country.

The use of material-technical facilities for the working people's recreation should be organized on a norm basis and wide integration links must expand among the various organizations entrusted with the management of such facilities. The Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions must establish flexible norms for the use of the accommodations available in the rest homes and create a mechanism of material incentives in this respect, as well as a regime of sanctions as regards the violation of such norms.

The construction of new rest homes and resorts should be concentrated in geographical areas offering the most favorable conditions for exploitation throughout the year. The Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council must become the chief organizer in the construction of rest homes, on a cooperative basis, by integration its own financial means with the means of the "social everyday life and cultural measures" funds of economic organizations, conurbation systems, and departments.

In connection with the assertion of the socialist way of life and the development of universally educated individuals it has become particularly important TO FULLY SATISFY THE PEOPLE'S INTELLECTUAL NEEDS. In this connection necessary conditions should be created during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and up to 1990, for the reorganization of the educational system. Schools should be built more rapidly. The expansion of school facilities must become a truly nationwide cause and be given priority in building the social infrastructure.

It is necessary to ensure conditions for an accelerated and effective development on the cultural front. The esthetic and intellectual needs of the working people must be purposefully enriched on this basis and must be further promoted.

The efforts of our cadres in the cultural sector must concentrate on the further improvement of our national cultural heritage by adding highly artistic work to it, on the improvement of the quality and efficiency of cultural activities, and on the practical implementation of the program on the people's esthetic education.

Cultural activities must be even more widely propagated in small conurbation systems. In this context we must improve the role of the people's libraries and reading rooms as cultural centers capable of satisfying the public's, and especially the young people's cultural interests.

In order to improve the social and economic effectiveness of health protection education, culture, the recreation system and other spheres of public services, we must place them on an economic basis as early as during the 1983-84 period, by taking into account their specific character.

Comrades, there is another range of problems which should be resolved during the coming years in a new manner. THESE ARE THE PROBLEMS OF THE FAMILY, OF WOMEN, MOTHERS, AND CHILDREN. These are problems connected with our nation's future -- with the increase of the country's labor resources, with the utilization of all material facilities and with the increase of the people's prosperity on this basis.

Following the socialist revolution in Bulgaria totally new family relations, as regards their essence and character, were established in our country. At the same time, however, we cannot pass over in silence a number of negative aspects of present day family relations.

We are concerned about the existence of non-equal relations between men and women in certain families as regards housework obligations. The problem of the increase in the divorce rate is also a cause of concern. We are alarmed at the decline in the birthrate. Such phenomena have a negative impact on the strength of our families.

Such negative manifestations can no longer be tolerated. Society and the workers' collective must intervene without delay. Men and women should both conscientiously fulfill their obligations toward their home and children. Men must assume the part of the housework duties that are assigned to them.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN FACTORS IN THIS CONNECTION? The main thing is that the establishment of a family, the strength of this family, and a healthy family environment are the responsibility of the individual family members, as well as of the workers collective and of our entire society. We must accept it as a rule in the future that whoever has failed to create a family without having any valid reasons cannot perform a function demanding high responsibility.

We must also increase strictness, including official strictness, toward those who have been proved guilty in a divorce case, the court being obliged to determine the behavior of each party as regards the consolidation of the family and as regards the accomplishment of his or her family obligations in general.

The attitude toward children and the increase of the birthrate is also of great importance for the consolidation of the family. Families who are able to have children, but do not wish to have any, should not be granted the same social assets as families who are willing to raise children. Such families as the aforementioned ones should not be allocated state-owned housing units and must pay higher taxes than the others.

UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES EACH BULGARIAN FAMILY, OUT OF ITS OWN CONVICTION, SHOULD HAVE AT LEAST TWO CHILDREN.

The necessary economic prerequisites and conditions must be created for increasing the birthrate and the number of children in the families, so that the standard of living of families with many children should not be affected. Monthly allowances for children should be determined on the basis of the family members' incomes by perfecting the system of using these social assets for the children's immediate needs. Interest-free loans should be granted to newlyweds for setting up their homes and these loans should be remitted according to the number of children produced by the respective couples after marriage.

A 3-year paid leave of absence for mothers looking after their newly-born children will be gradually introduced. We must also discuss the question of remunerating the work of parents or other family members who are permanently taking care for children under the age of 3. It would be correct to use older women who have retired for taking care of young children against adequate additional remuneration.

The occupational orientation of young girls and the strict observance of the laws of protection in the case of pregnancy, as well as of protective measures as regards women's motherhood functions are assuming particular importance today. It is also expedient to grant rights to enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, and other organizations to grant mothers half-days off twice a month so they can take care of their household duties.

Increasing the age up to which children are entitled to obtain free medication when they are treated at home or at a dispensary and granting full wages to parents who are taking care of such children is also envisaged. Free orthopedic and other devices should be granted to disabled children up to the age of 16.

The question of enrolling all children between the age of 3 and 6, whose parents wish to do so, in nursery schools and kindergartens must be resolved by the end of the current 5-year plan period. Conditions in children's and young people's homes and boarding schools should be improved.

Special measures must be adopted to improve the conditions of raising children in "mother and child" homes, in the special homes for physically disabled and mentally retarded children, as well as in connection with the assistance to children growing up in socially inadequate environments.

The workers collectives, the economic organizations, the enterprises and the agroindustrial complexes must all be concerned with settling the problem of increasing the birthrate. In their social development plans they must map out measures for assistance to young families and families with many children and for the establishment of nursery schools, kindergartens, and schools.

Comrades, the HOUSING PROBLEM is of great importance as regards the further implementation of the December program. We are following an unmistakable strategic line in this respect.

A great deal has been accomplished in this sector during the period under review. It is obvious that also in the forthcoming years we must unrelentingly continue to fulfill our plans in expanding housing, which means that we must build 850,000 housing units during the current 5-year plan period and during the period up to 1990.

The main question in this respect is to accelerate housing construction, in particular in the capital and in the new industrial centers, and to satisfy the needs of those who have no housing and are living under very difficult conditions.

The construction of new residential areas must not be allowed as long as children's establishments, schools, medical centers, trade networks, etc., have not been planned in advance in such areas.

In solving the housing problem not only the people's councils, ministries, and departments, but also the workers collectives must be actively involved and they must allocate more financial means from their social funds for housing. They must use bank credits and directly participate in housing construction with a view to more fully and more promptly covering the needs of their members for housing. In other words, every enterprise must have its own housing program in order to solve the housing problems of its workers and employees with its own means and with the efforts of the collective, without entirely relying on the housing construction performed by the state.

As regards cooperative or even individual building of houses, the entire population should be involved and the working people should be provided with the necessary land, mechanized equipment and materials for this purpose.

At the same time, we should again examine the question of the allocation of existing housing units. The following conditions are necessary for a more effective method of allocation:

FIRST: We must fully implement the decision adopted by the BCP Central Committee Politburo giving priority to the housing needs of young families, while each okrug should establish a rotating housing fund for this purpose. By the end of the current 5-year plan period housing units should be allocated to extremely needy groups of the first and second category. The people's councils and the managers of economic enterprises and organizations should be personally responsible for this. In addition, the young families should be able to obtain rented apartments without the obligation to purchase them.

SECOND: All families with monthly incomes above the determined amount which are using state-owned apartments and are owners of a weekend house, should be obliged to purchase the state-owned apartment, or pay an appropriate rent equal to the monthly contribution for the purchase of such an apartment.

THIRD: Workers collectives and trade unions must participate in the allocation of housing with a view to taking into consideration the working contribution and the social activities of those who are in need of housing on the basis of otherwise equal conditions.

The questions of housing quality must also be generally resolved. In the future the building organization is financially responsible for any claims of the consumers that apply to the housing quality. The unnecessary increase in the prices of housing should be stopped and possibilities for making housing units cheaper should be sought.

Strict order must be introduced in solving the housing question of citizens who are transferred to work in the border areas, such as the Strandzha-Sakar region, or conurbation systems of the fourth and fifth functional category. There are many apartments and houses available there, but their owners do not wish to rent them or sell them to the state. This requires the construction of new apartment houses. The owners of such housing units should be obliged by administrative methods to place such housing units at the disposal of the conurbation systems, for the accomodation of the newly arrived workers. In case they refuse to comply, the owners of such housing units should be deprived of state-owned housing in the cities where they live. We must also intensify control over the free rents in inhabited settlements where there is a housing shortage.

Comrades, it is obvious that in further implementing the December program other questions that need a solution will arise. The aforementioned measures, however, should be treated with priority.

The priority handling and prompt solution of the aforementioned problems during the further implementation of the December program will create opportunities to raise the people's prosperity to a higher level and will enable us more fully to reveal the advantages of real socialism and of the socialist way of life. They will contribute to a further dynamic and stable upsurge of our motherland.

Are we able to resolve all these problems in the coming years? Yes, we are! Our economy and our people are able to cope with these tasks. The first results of the implementation of counterplans during the first 2 years of the Eight 5-Year Plan demonstrate this fact.

We should stress, however, that the solution of these problems is BY NO MEANS AN EASY TASK. Numerous difficulties of an objective and subjective nature confront us along our way.

We will still be confronted with further difficulties in connection with the deteriorating economic crisis in the capitalist world, the existing international tension and the intensification of discrimination measures imposed by the capitalist countries.

Our domestic difficulties will be lesser or greater depending on the extent to which "the vicious circles" that persist in certain areas of our life and prevent us from fully exploiting our resources are overcome.

The measures indicated must be consistently implemented according to our country's possibilities. Depending on how the necessary resources are ensured, some of the measures could be implemented as early as this year, by the end of the current 5-year plan period, and still others during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. That is why it would be correct for the government, the ministries, the okrug people's councils, and the economic organizations, together with the trade unions, the Fatherland Front, and the Komsomol to adopt plans and programs on the basis of our decision that are likely to be implemented as early as during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

What is the main decisive factor guaranteeing the further implementation of the December program?

The main and decisive factor is to ensure a higher national income. The higher this income is, the better we will be able to accomplish the tasks we are assigning ourselves. This requires that, by the end of the current 5-year plan, each enterprise and agroindustrial complex, each economic organization should guarantee with its counterplans the accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the October national conference of 1981.

Comrade Todor Zhvikov gave us the key to the solution of these crucial questions in his speech to the BCP Central Committee plenum in discussing the 1983 plan. In his programmatic speech he pointed out that today it is more than ever necessary to place our development on the basis of a wide application of the advanced technologies and of the all-round application of the new economic approach and its mechanism. We must stop the trend to reducing the yield per unit fund [namalyavane na fondootdavaneto]. The social labor productivity must drastically increase and the effectiveness of capital investments must improve. We must apply the "multiple-goal-oriented" approach in the concentration and specialization of our production. We must close all channels through which materials may leak and be squandered and the same applies to our financial resources. Under the present conditions the improvement of production quality and the effectiveness of our foreign trade are of utmost importance, the further expansion of our socialist integration and the implementation of the policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together with the Soviet Union are also very important in this context.

Important prerequisites for the successful implementation of the social measures envisaged are great discipline in all things and all places, effectiveness in labor organization, strictness in connection with the accomplishment of working tasks that have been assigned, the struggle against parasitism, and a consumer approach, as well as the struggle against any manifestations of bad organization and poor management.

These concepts, precisely expressed by Todor Zhivkov, must become a broad platform and a guiding principle in the work of all organs and organizations and in the further implementation of the December program.

As has been stressed, the December program must also in the future be implemented on economic basis and in full confirmity with the new economic mechanism. The measures we have outlined must be implemented in their essential part on the basis of self-financing. It is necessary to create conditions and prerequisites for the workers collectives enabling them to assert themselves and to work as real managers of their socialist property, and to fully display their social functions.

The question of a correct establishment, allocation, and utilization of the incomes of brigades, enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, combines and trusts is assuming exceptional importance. The new approach, in further increasing the population's incomes, and in solving ripe social problems, demands that each enterprise and economic organization care not only for the guarantee of the "workers wages fund", but also provide means in solving other social problems. In addition the increase of the income must be obtained, above all, as a result of an increased labor productivity, reduced production costs, and higher quality.

In connection with the comprehensive covering of the material social and cultural needs of the population, the conurbation systems are facing important tasks. These tasks must be resolved together with the agroindustrial complexes, the local enterprises and organizations located on their territories, regardless of their subordination, on the basis of the uniform plan worked out under the leadership of the conurbation system. For this purpose it is necessary to expand even more the coordination and organization functions of the conurbation systems and their rights connected with the implementation of local social measures.

As to the comprehensive implementation of the December program on a nationwide scale, the Council of Ministers and its organs have great responsibility. The uniform national economic plan of the country must guarantee the necessary conditions in connection with the implementation of measures connected with the further fulfillment of the program.

The further implementation of the December program for raising the people's standard of living is closely linked to the total political, organizational, and ideological work of the BCP. There is no problem in our country that cannot be resolved without the strength and solid cohesion of our party organizations. The BZNs, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Fatherland Front organizations, the Komsomol organizations and the Bulgarian Women's Movement as well the scientific unions are called upon to play an important role in this respect. Their activities should be concentrating on mobilizing the people's energies and efforts for dynamic and effective development of the national economy and for ensuring new opportunities in connection with achieving a successful solution for the urgent social problems. In addition to all this, every citizen in our country must become aware of the fact that the envisaged improvement of the standard of living will be obtained as a result of the necessary material benefits created, provided that the indexes of our socioeconomic development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, as pointed out by the 12th BCP Congress, are achieved. For it is an unmistakable truth that we cannot consume what we have not produced.

Comrades, such are the basic evaluations, problems, and considerations connected with the implementation of the party's December program so far and in the future, which the BCP Central Committee Politburo charged me with drawing your attention to.

There is no doubt that the decisions which we will adopt at this session will give a powerful impetus for an even greater labor upsurge and for even more spectacular deeds of our working people in building the material-technical base of a developed socialist society, for the all-round application of a trend of intensification, and of the new economic approach, aimed at increasing labor productivity and at a multifaceted upsurge of our country. On this basis we will be able even more fully and more comprehensively to satisfy the constantly growing material, intellectual, and social needs of the people and more fully to assert the socialist way of life.

This will represent a new expression of our party and of our socialist state's main concern -- the care for man, the care for the further prosperity of the builders of developed socialism in the PRB.

Thank you for your attention.

TRUD REPORTS ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE NARCOTICS

WA141400 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 29 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] Svilengrad 28 January (BTA report) -- Today, at the Kapitan Andreevo border crossing point, customs officials discovered 815 kg of hashish in two trucks registered in Spain. The drivers of the two trucks, the Spanish citizens Jose Aparsero Garido and Juan Piris Palasin, were the carriers of the narcotic materials destined for Western Europe.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Mladenov, Turkmen Speak at Dinner

AU100950 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 10 Feb 83

["Toasts: P. Mladenov, I. Turkmen", -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia February 10 /BTA/ -- "Bulgaro-Turkish relations develop successfully", underlined Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister. In his toast-speech last night at the official dinner in honour of his Turkish colleague, Mr Ilter Turkmen, he said that the successful development of relations between Bulgaria and Turkey is due to the common striving of the two countries to live in peace, understanding and good-neighborliness, in spite of the differences in their social systems.

Mr Petur Mladenov emphasized the great role in this respect of the top-level meetings, which got established as a tradition in the interrelations of Bulgaria and Turkey, and underlined the particularly useful talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren last year.

After pointing out that no country in our time can enjoy a full-scale development in isolation, without cooperation with other countries, he noted the importance of cooperation between neighbouring states.

It would be mutually useful, along with the increase and diversification of trade, to seek out and use on a wider scale some new forms of cooperation in industry, power generation, agriculture and in other spheres. Transit crossing of neighbouring territory is increasingly important for the two countries, which necessitates some extra mutual steps for its facilitation, noted the Bulgarian foreign minister.

The international situation is tense as the result of the policy and the practical moves of certain circles which endanger the world peace. An eventual realization of the plans for deployment of new nuclear missile weapons in Europe heightens the risk of a nuclear conflict, said Mr Petur Mladenov.

Mr Petur Mladenov said that Bulgaria wishes success to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, and underscored his confidence that the new constructive Soviet proposals, based on the principles of equality and equal security, form a good basis for this.

"We think that the proposal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states for an immediate starting of talks with the NATO countries for signing a treaty on mutual non-use of force and on peaceful relations is of capital importance and topicality in the extremely complex and tense situation which exists now in Europe and the world".

He pointed out that Bulgaria and Turkey could help for a speedier and successful end of the Madrid meeting with the adoption of an meaningful and balanced final document and with a decision to call a conference on the consolidation of trust and security, on disarmament in Europe.

Mr Petur Mladenov said that an all-round, lasting and just settling of the Middle East conflict can be achieved only after the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and later, after the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establishing their own independent state and the guaranteeing, along with this, the right of every state in that region to security and independent development.

Pointing out that the Balkan countries cannot stay indifferent in the struggle of the peoples for halting the arms race, the Bulgarian foreign minister underlined: "Guided by this very concept, Mr Todor Zhivkov proposed to discuss some practical steps for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons".

The Bulgarian foreign minister said that the Bulgarian Government regards as positive the idea of making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation.

Mr Ilter Turkmen also stressed the usefulness of the traditional meetings of the heads of the two countries. He said that the meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren marked a major stage in Bulgaro-Turkish relations.

Relations with Bulgaria occupy a special place in the foreign policy of Turkey, said Mr Turkmen. Like with all the other neighboring countries, with Bulgaria, too, we seek to promote our mutual relations upon the principles of mutual trust, respect for independence, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force and the avoiding of threats of the use of force in the settlement of disputable issues. Actually the principles we are abiding by are the basic principles laid down in the United Nations Charter and in the Final Act of Helsinki.

Noting the considerable expansion of economic ties between Bulgaria and Turkey, he said that in some respects this development has been promoted by the geographical position and the level of economic development. A good example in that respect stands the cooperation in transport.

The Turkish minister of foreign affairs has joined the opinion of Mr Petur Mladenov that there existed still many spheres in which the possibilities for cooperation are much greater, stressing that efforts in that direction should continue.

"The Turkish Government is ready to make further efforts for the deepening of trade and economic cooperation with Bulgaria, he said.

Mr Ilter Turkmen stressed in his speech that the establishment of peace and security in the world will depend to a major extent on the development of relations between the East and the West. He spoke about the need to halt the race in both nuclear and conventional armament.

Further on he expressed the familiar stand of NATO on the matters of disarmament and detente.

The Turkish minister of foreign affairs said that the Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty contained points which should be carefully studies. You know, he said, that in general outlines we met the declaration favorably.

Mr Ilter Turkmen pointed out that the all-European conference on security and cooperation will play a major role for the development of relations between the East and the West. He added that Turkey is making efforts to contribute to the Madrid meeting to end in the signing of a well-balanced final document rich in meaning.

"We", Mr Ilter Turkmen went on, "attach great significance to the preservation of peace in the Balkans and to the further promotion of goodneighborliness and cooperation between the countries of that region. We are convinced that the atmosphere of understanding, to be established between the Balkan countries on bilateral and multilateral foundation, will contribute a lot to the implementation of this aim".

He expressed complete agreement with the view as expressed by Mr Petur Mlandenov on the comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem. Turkey, too, is convinced in the need of Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied since 1967, in the need of recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to determine their fate by themselves and of recognizing the right of all countries in the Middle East to live within secured borders, said Minister Turkmen.

In conclusion he expressed once again his conviction that the present meeting will help the strengthening of understanding and cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Turkmen Press Conference

AU112018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, gave a press conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists at the Sofia Boyana residence this afternoon. He evaluated the talks previously conducted, as well as Bulgarian-Turkish relations in general.

[Begin Turkmen recording in Turkish fading into Bulgarian translation] The good-neighborly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey have always been of great importance, Minister Ilter Turkmen declared. This has also resulted from the two countries' particular geographic positions in the Balkans. We state with satisfaction that both countries wish our relations to be based on friendship, good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation, and that these relations develop in the interests of both Bulgaria and Turkey.

Ilter Turkmen further remarked that the meetings between the foreign ministers of our two countries have become a beautiful tradition, and that the present visit has contributed to its development.

I would like to point out that from the point of view of the development of our bilateral relations, last year's visit of Kenan Evren, the president of our republic, at the invitation of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov, was of exceptional importance, Ilter Turkmen pointed out.

This visit created possibilities for establishing a sincere and constructive dialogue at the highest level, and established foundations for developing our mutual relations.

During my present visit I was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. In my talks with my colleague Petur Mladenov, we thoroughly reviewed bilateral relations as well as the present international situation, Ilter Turkmen stated. Our two governments think it is necessary to expand and intensify cooperation and mutual trust among Balkan countries, which will contribute to the strengthening of security in Europe. We reached an agreement to increase and expand our trade exchange and its scope, and mapped out further opportunities in the transportation sector.

I am leaving Bulgaria convinced that my visit has been useful, and I am confident that relations between our two states will develop in a stable and harmonious manner, Ilter Turkmen said in closing his statement.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON MLADENOV VISIT TO MOROCCO

AU211741 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Feb 83 pp 1, 6

[Joint Bulgarian-Moroccan communique on the 15-17 February visit of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, to the Kingdom of Morocco]

[Text] At the invitation of M'Hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco from 15 to 17 February 1983.

The talks between Petur Mladenov and M'Hamed Boucetta took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. They discussed the state of bilateral relations and prospects for their development, and conducted a profound exchange of opinions on the basis international issues of mutual interest.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Morocco, based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty of the states, their territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, are successfully developing in the interests of both peoples. Noting the mutual striving for strengthening and expanding relations, the ministers stressed the significance of expanding political contacts at all levels. They discussed concrete issues connected with developing the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the increase in and diversification of trade in recent years. They consider it necessary to take new steps to further increase trade and to encourage economic cooperation, especially the contacts between business circles and organization of the two countries, as well as through participation in fairs and exhibitions.

The sides expressed their conviction that further expanding the mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic area on a long-term basis will contribute to implementing the economic development plans of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Morocco.

As far as cultural and scientific-technical cooperation is concerned, the Moroccan side highly evaluated the contribution of Bulgarian specialists to various sectors of Morrocco's economic and social fields. The Moroccan side noted with satisfaction the increase in the number of Moroccan students in Bulgarian higher educational establishments. In order to activate cooperation in this area, the two sides agreed to review the present agreement on cultural and scientific-technical cooperation with a view toward updating it, and to sign a new plan on the application of this agreement during 1983 and 1984.

Exchanging opinions on international issues, the two ministers expressed their deep concern over the serious aggravation of the international situation and the growing danger to world peace. They stressed the need to mobilize all efforts to preserve and strengthen peace and detente.

In this context they expressed their conviction that stopping the arms race, taking active measures for disarmement, especially in the area of nuclear disarmament and other means of mass destruction, as well as liquidating the hotbeds of tension, are the basic tasks now facing mankind.

The two sides stressed the need to consolidate the process which began in Helsinki, and expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will end successfully in the spirit of the principles of the Final Act. Stressing again that European security is connected with security in the Mediterranean, they advocated the transformation of this region into a region of peace and cooperation.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Morocco expressed concern over the explosive situation in the Middle East and decisively condemned the Israeli policy of expanstion toward the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the attempts to use military blackmail to impose a separate peace on Lebanon which would consolidate the results of the Israeli aggression. They expressed their solidarity and support for the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO -- its only legal representative -- and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanese territory in order to preserve Lebanon's sovereighty, independence and territorial integrity.

The Bulgarian minister positively evaluated the results of the Fes conference and noted with satisfaction that the position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria coincides with the principles of the plan adopted in Fes. The two ministers voiced their support for coordinated actions by all countries which support the immediate termination of the occupation of Namibia, the immediate withdrawal of the South African regime's troops from Namibian territory, and the immediate implementation of the UN decisions on recognition of the indepence of Namibia.

M'Hamed Boucetta briefed Petur Mladenov on the Moroccan position regarding the issue of the Western Sahara, stressing Morocco's adherence to the decisions of the 13th OAU conference on this issue. The Bulgarian side positively evaluated the OAU's efforts to reach a peaceful and just settlement of the Western Sahara problem and to create an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding among the countries of northwestern Africa.

Both countries' foreign ministers expressed their support for reconstructing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and for ensuring the full sovereignty of countries over their natural resources.

They stressed the positive role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, as well as in the efforts for preserving world peace and security.

The two sides highly evaluated the results of the visit of the Bulgarian foreign minister to the Kingdom of Morocco and expressed confidence that these results will contribute to expanding and strengthening the bilateral relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation in the various areas, in the interests of peace and international understanding.

Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his deep gratitude for the friendly hospitality rendered to him and invited M'Hamed Boucetta, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Mladenov Toast at Rabat Dinner

AU160948 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Rabat, Feb. 16 /special BTA correspondent A Matev/ - Last night the state minister of foreign affairs of Morocco, Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, gave an official dinner for the minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov.

At the dinner, which proceed in friendly atmosphere, the two ministers raised toasts.

Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, underlined that the relations between Bulgaria and Morocco are developing along ascending lines, especially in recent years. Considerable results have been achieved in economic cooperation. Trade has increased, Bulgarian companies participate in the construction of projects and geological prospecting in Morocco, techno-scientific cooperation is being expanded.

The former achievements, Mr Petur Mladenov went on, are a precondition for the development of the economic contacts on a wider scale. Real possibilities exist for expansion of cooperation in the sphere of industrial joint production, in water economy and agriculture, in designing and construction, in geological prospecting. Bulgaria, said he, is ready to negotiate on concrete projects in these spheres.

The Bulgarian foreign minister noted that the international tension does not abate. The blame for this goes to those who are trying to impose a new round in the arms race, to disrupt the existing equilibrium of forces, and make the threat of a nuclear catastrophe real.

This catastrophe can be prevented only through negotiations, continued the Bulgarian foreign minister, based on the principles of equality and equal security. Mr Petur Mladenov underlined that this is the essence of the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted with satisfaction that Bulgaria's views on the settlement of the Middle East crisis coincide to a major extent with the plan of the Arab countries adopted at Fes. "This serves as a good basis for coordinated actions of those who truly wish to see the establishment of peace in that region" he said.

Having condemned the Israeli aggression into Lebanon and against the Palestinian people, Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that it is being implemented with political, economic and military aid from "the transalantic strategical ally of Israel". He set forth Bulgaria's position on the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

The Bulgarian minister noted that the Mediterranean should be a zone of peace and security. "In order for this to become a reality, it will be necessary to undertake a number of concrete steps, among which: to pull out all vessels carriers of nuclear weapons from the aquatorria [as received] of this region and not to deploy such weapons on the territory on the non-nuclear Mediterranean states", he said.

Mr Petur Mladenov spoke about the contribution made by the movement of the non-aligned countries to the preservation of peace and to the promotion of international cooperation and also about the positive role of the Organization of African Unity and the League of the Arab States.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON MLADENOV VISIT TO TUNISIA

AU211623 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Feb 83 pp 1,3

[Joint Bulgarian-Tunisian communique on 17-19 February visit to Tunisia by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] At the invitation of Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, made an official visit to Tunisia from 17 to 19 February.

Petur Mladenov was received by Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

During the official talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two ministers of foreign affairs reviewed the present state of bilateral relations, surveyed the prospects for their development and exchanged opinions on topical international issues.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Tunisia in accordance with the agreements between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, reached in their meetings in Sofia and Tunis, and in the spirit of the 1975 Bulgarian-Tunisian declaration.

Reviewing bilateral relations, the two sides expressed satisfaction with their present state and stressed their willingness to develop cooperation in all areas of mutual interest on the basis of the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, and in the interest of peace and international understanding. The two ministers stressed their governments' striving to encourage cooperation and noted the level of their countries' cooperation to date, as well as the existing possibilities for future development. They recommended that the next session of the Bulgarian-Tunisian committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation take place in 1983 in Tunis.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful cooperation in the area of geological and mining prospecting and an agreement was signed on credits in the area of mining and geological prospecting and ore output.

Discussing the fruitful cooperation in the area of health protection, the Tunisian side highly evaluated the work of Bulgarian doctors in Tunisia. An agreement was signed on new directions of developing this cooperation. Noting the level of college education in Tunisia, it was agreed that cooperation in this area should encompass medical research, the exchange of medical cadres and auxiliary medical personnel, and an increase in contacts among specialized institutes.

Reviewing the state of trade, the two sides noted with satisfaction its tendency to be balanced and recommended that the competent Bulgarian and Tunisian organs work together to utilize the existing possibilities for increasing trade in the future.

Petur Mladenov and Beji Caid es-Sebsi stressed the readiness of their governments to develop mutually beneficial cooperation in the areas of constructing complex projects, industrial production sharing, and mutual deliveries of equipment. They recommended that a Bulgarian delegation visit Tunisia before the session of the joint committee in order to agree on concrete measures in this area.

Noting the significance of agriculture for the two countries' economies, the ministers noted the need to expand cooperation in the areas of sheep-breeding, fruit-cultivation and the cultivation of corn, tobacco and cotton. They recommended that a delegation of Tunisian experts become acquainted with the Bulgarian experience in these areas.

Reviewing the international situation, the two sides expressed their deep concern over the increased tension in the world and stressed that this represents a danger to peace. They stressed the need to unite all efforts to protect and strengthen security and the process of detente.

The Bulgarian and Tunisian foreign ministers expressed their conviction that stopping the arms race and adopting effective measures for disarmament, especially in the area of nuclear weapons, liquidating the hotbeds of tension and, in the final analysis, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe in the world, represent the basic tasks now facing mankind.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's aggressive policy toward the Arab countries.

Decisively condemning the barbarous Israeli invasion of Lebanon as a clear example of the Israeli policy of expansion and hegemony in the entire region, the ministers advocated an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. They stressed the primary importance of preserving the national unity, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon.

The two sides again expressed their conviction that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict can be reached only after Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, and by ensuring the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own state.

They stressed again their unconditional support for the PLO, the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine, and stressed the need for it to participate in all activities designed to settle the Middle East conflict and restore peace and security in the region.

The Bulgarian side noted the similarity between the position of the People's Republic and the principles contained in the Arab plan adopted in Fes.

Reviewing the situation in Africa, the two sides confirmed their solidarity with the struggle to fully liquidate colonialism and racism, and advocated the immediate withdrawal of the troops of the South African regime from Namibia and giving this country its independence in accordance with UN resolutions.

Both stressed the fact that they support efforts for reconstructing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis in the spirit of the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

They stressed the important role of the movement of the nonaligned countries in international affairs and in the struggle for peace and security in the world, as well as in support of the peoples struggling for freedom and progress.

Both expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to the Republic of Tunisia, and expressed their confidence that these results are a significant contribution toward strengthening and developing the friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his deep gratitude for the friendly hospitality shown to him. He invited Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian foreign minister, to visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Mladenov Toast at Tunis Dinner

AU182019 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Tunis, February 18 /BTA spec corr/ -- At last night's official dinner for Mr Petur Bladenov, minister of foreign affairs, there were delivered toast speeches.

We cannot help stating with a justified concern that the general political atmosphere in the world is very alarming, very dangerous, said Mr Petur Mladenov. This results from the policy of well known extremist forces, which are trying to impose a new stage in the arms race, to disrupt the existing strategical parity, thus creating a real threat of a nuclear catastrophe -- a catastrophe in which everybody will be involved.

He pointed out that the principal task now to save the world and the peoples -- can be realized only through negotiations, based on the principles of equality and equal security, negotiations honest and without any preliminary terms.

The Bulgarian foreign minister dwelt on the new constructive proposals in the latest document of the Warsaw Treaty Organization -- the Political Declaration in Prague.

He spoke of the consistent peace policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans and recalled Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal to convert the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, a region of goodneighborliness, friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation.

It should be added here, said Mr Petur Mladenov, that Bulgaria warmly supports the idea for converting the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and security.

He expressed satisfaction that Bulgaria's view on the principles for settling the Middle East crisis coincides to a great extent with the plan adopted in Fes. We think that this coincidence can be used for concerted measures on the part of all forces who really strive for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, added Mr Petur Mladenov.

He underlined in conclusion the useful efforts made for the preservation of peace and for development of international cooperation by the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization for African Unity and the Arab League.

TANCHEV-LED BZNS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLAND

AU231044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] At the invitation of Roman Malinowski, ZSL Presidium president and deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, a Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] delegation led by Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, departed for Warsaw on 23 February. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, and by secretaries and members of the BZNS permanent board.

NEW MBFR PROPOSALS OF EAST BLOC REVIEWED

Zagar Commentary

AU221342 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Feb 83 p 5

[Bedrich Zagar commentary: "One Must Take a Step Forward; a Generous Proposal With a Positive Impact for Everyone"]

[Text] The socialist countries' new proposals at the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have resounded powerfully. In the interests of overcoming the deadlock, the socialist countries decided to propose a new approach to their Western partners, one which would make it possible to cut the strengths of Warsaw Pact and NATO troops to an equal, collective level of 900,000 persons on each side, regardless of how many troops presently exist on both sides. The proposals detail the conditions for this reduction; but for the practical beginning of the reduction process it is important as a first step to carry out the reduction of the USSR's and United States' Armed Forces and armaments in central Europe on the basis of a mutual example: The Soviet Union is willing to withdraw a further 20,000 soldiers from its ground forces within 1 year, provided the United States withdraws 13,000 of its soldiers during the same period.

Undoubtedly, we have here yet another great initiative of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, one which would smoothly bridge the barrier of so-called numerical data artificially erected by the West. The demand for new numerical data is superfluous, both sides have a free hand here, and one could begin checking on the adherence to the fixed limit after the limit is reached. The fact that the Soviet Union would be willing to withdraw 7,000 soldiers more than the United States must be understood as a gesture intended to encourage the United States to accept the new proposal so that the negotiations can start moving. This is the second big gesture made by the Soviet Union at the Vienna negotiations. The Soviet Union has already, at one time, unilaterally withdrawn 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from GDR territory -- that is, from the area that is the object of negotiations in Vienna.

A significant part of the new proposals is the demand, after the reduction of USSR and U.S. Armed Forces, to freeze the troop strengths of all 11 direct participants in the Vienna negotiations -- that is, of the USSR, CSSR, the Polish People's Republic and the GDR from the Warsaw Pact; and the United States, the FRG, Britain, Canada, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg from NATO. If one is to achieve any further progress in the negotiations, it is imperative to freeze the armed forces. Actually, it is a generally known fact that, in 1976-81, the United States increased its troop strength on FRG territory by 31,000 men. Every sensible person will concede that, should the United States continue such practices, the efforts at the Vienna negotiations would be senseless.

A press conference on the socialist states' initiative in Vienna was held yesterday in Moscow; it was particularly stressed there that these proposals represent a direct implementation of the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states, and that the main aim of this document is to curb feverish armament and to strengthen Europe's security. Lieutenant General Nikolay Chervov, representative of the General Staff of the USSR's Armed Forces, pointed out that Europe has a specific strategic position and that two main military-political formations -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- are facing each other today in central Europe. On FRG territory alone NATO armed forces have 800,000 men, as well as about 10,000 tanks and more than 7,000 nuclear explosives. If the strength of the armed forces in central Europe is not limited and gradually decreased, the real danger of war in Europe will further increase.

The attractive nature of the new proposals submitted by the socialist countries is placing the Western participants in the negotiations in a position where it will become impossible for them not to respond. And, as Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation to the Vienna negotiations, stated in our telephone interview yesterday, "they will have to respond in a constructive way, because otherwise they will not be able to confront public opinion even in their own countries."

The Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been under way for 10 years. By their latest proposals the socialist countries have provided a great opportunity for setting the negotiations in motion. Theirs is a clearcut proposal, one precisely formulating the tasks for both sides; its fulfillment would be of considerable service to the European peoples in their fight for preserving peace.

VECERNIK Commentary

AU221457 Prague VECERNIK in Czech 17 Feb 83 p 2

["(IV)"-signed commentary in the column "A Word on Today": "The Possibility of Progress"]

[Text] The delegations of countries participating in the talks on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have met again today in Vienna, as they have been meeting every Thursday. They have been meeting these last 10 years, but success is not in the offing, through the fault of the Western countries. However, in spite of the obstructions and changes in the NATO states' stands the socialist countries continue to demonstrate their goodwill and their resolve to achieve progress in this forum which is discussing the reduction of the level of confrontation on the point of contact between the two military-political groupings. In these confidential negotiations the Warsaw Pact states have now made their proposals of last year and of the year before last more precise; proposals which establish a suitable framework for making it possible to reach an agreement. Apart from the ceiling already agreed on for the two groupings -- 700,000 members of ground forces and 200,000 air force members — they have proposed a more precise course for reducing the USSR and U.S. troops in the first phase. The two countries would withdraw 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively during the same period; in this way, together with the 20,000 soldiers already withdrawn, the USSR would have withdrawn 40,000 men from the reduction area. In doing this it would have withdrawn one full division as well as other units and formations amounting to one tank division. The United States would recall two full combat brigades; the rest would consist of further units and formations. At the same time, the socialist states are proposing in Vienna that the withdrawal be verified at predetermined border crossing points through the aid of special representatives of the two countries. In this connection it is important that all participating countries commit themselves to freeze the strengths of their armies after the conclusion of the first reduction phase up to the end of negotiations on the second phase. At the same time, the form in which they commit themselves — either collectively or each state separately -- is unimportant. The present step of the socialist states to meet the Western countries halfway is thus proof of how completely unjustified are the accusations which allege that the Warsaw Pact lacks a constructive approach, as can often be heard from NATO politicians and bourgeois propagandists. Surely it is high time to reach specific conclusions in Vienna, for to date none of the negotiations on reducing armament have lasted this long without achieving anything. However, the inevitable prerequisite is sufficient political will on the part of the West to achieve an agreement, a compromise acceptable for both sides, as was obviously the case in past talks between the East and the West.

Kovarik Commentary

AU221419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Feb 83 p 7

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the column "We Comment": "An Expression of Good Will"]

[Text] The socialist states have submitted at the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe a proposal to approach in a completely new way the reduction of NATO and Warsaw troops to equal collective strengths of 900,000 persons on each side. In this way each of the negotiating sides would reduce the strength of its troops by the figure that is over and above the limit of 900,000 troops. As an initial step, which simultaneously represents a gesture of goodwill, the Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw from central Europe 20,000 soldiers of its ground forces in the course of 1 year, under the assumption that the United States would withdraw 13,000 of its soldiers from the area in question during the same period.

One month after the adoption of the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states, the proposal submitted in Vienna represents the materialization of the words included in the above document. It is an expression of goodwill to contribute toward improving the unfavorable international atmosphere, of a willingness to do something quite specific and palpable, something that can help halt the further aggravation of the atmosphere and induce a turn toward a more positive development.

The Vienna negotiations, aimed at achieving an agreement on troop reduction, have been under way since the end of 1973. Their direct participants are the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR on the one side -- and the possible measures agreed on, which would lead toward reducing the troops, should not concern the USSR territory; and on the other side the direct participants consist of the FRG, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, the United States, Canada and Great Britain -- and here the reduction should not affect the territories of the latter three countries. During the preparatory talks it was also stated that the reduction negotiations would concern all kinds of troops except the navy. It is necessary to recall both the kinds of troops and the territories which reduction should concern because the bourgeois propaganda is trying under various pretexts to change these facts, or to not respect them at all.

A completely different approach to the negotiations, like the one proposed by the socialist states, would help lead the Vienna talks out of their blind alley, where they have arrived, in particular, due to American inflexibility. Certain forces in the United States are pleased by a situation in which the specific objective the states had come to the roundtable to achieve -- namely a reduction of the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe -- is not taking place, due to obstructions and endless procrastination maneuvers in Vienna.

As far back as 1980, the Soviet Union withdrew 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory in the expection that this unilateral gesture of goodwill would encounter a positive reaction on the other side. However, the United States reacted to this by increasing the strength of its troops in the FRG. In 1976-81 it transferred a further 31,000 armed men to the Federal Republic. Should the United States be willing to cut down the strength of its units by 13,000 men, this would represent merely one-third of the troops it had transferred to Europe in the last few years.

It is necessary to put an end to the fruitless disputes in Vienna about who has more, or less, troops. In past years these disputes have become a kind of barrier preventing any progress. The capitalist countries taking part in the negotiations declare that they are in favor of disarmament, but at the same time they reject the socialist states' initiatives that are aimed at getting out of the vicious circle.

Likewise, our proposals anchor all the common elements in which an agreement already exists, or in which the stands are very close. In taking that first step forward it is necessary to overcome the artificially erected barriers and accept the hand offered for negotiations.

The method of mutual example in the USSR and U.S. troops reduction which is now being proposed would help establish an atmosphere of trust. In this atmosphere it would then be easier to negotiate the agreement itself. There also exist reliable methods for checking on the implementation of the adopted measures. If there would also be appropriate political goodwill, it would seem that nothing should bar further progress. The peoples of Europe are waiting for this shift, and are justly placing considerable hope in it. It is now the turn of Western participants in the negotiations. It is now the turn for the victory of a realistic view of the world and the danger following for mankind from the constant accumulation of arms and from the growing threat of a military confrontation between the two military groupings -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- exactly in central Europe.

'ARAFAT, PNC SPEAKER TO VISIT THIS SPRING

AU201843 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Feb 83 pp 1, 7

[Algiers dispatch by Julius P. Loerincz: "Gratitude for Support and Solidarity; Optimism Continues To Reign Among the Palestinians"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday was an extremely significant day from the viewpoint of Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations, since Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly's chamber of people and head of our delegation, had a talk with Khalid al-Fahum, [speaker of the Palestine National Council -- PNC] and later in the evening with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee. These were very cordial meetings between true friends. Our delegation head presented the two significant Palestinian representatives with an invitation from our supreme bodies to visit Czechoslovakia; Comrades 'Arafat and al-Fahum accepted the invitation, and it can already be said that their visits to our country will take place in succession, during the spring months. On that occasion Comrade Richard Nejezchleb conveyed to Yasir 'Arafat comradely, friendly, and combat greetings from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and to Comrade Khalid al-Fahum those of Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman. Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO's leading representative, expressed his sincere gratitude to Czechoslovakia's working people for their firm stand, support and solidarity with the Palestinians' fight, and asked for greetings to be conveyed to our working people, the CPCZ, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally.

During these meetings the Palestinian representatives particularly underscored the socialist countries' principled and constructive words on the key problems of our time contained in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states that was adopted at the January meeting in Prague. In this connection, they appraised the socialist countries' resolute and clear-cut attitude toward the crisis in the Middle East and their support for the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

Comrade Richard Nejezchleb stressed that the Palestine National Congress session clearly shows that imperialism and Zionism have not succeeded in conquering the Palestinian people; he assured Yasir 'Arafat and Khalid al-Fahum of our lasting support for the Palestinians' battle for a just peace and for recognition of their legitimate national rights, including their right to an independent state.

KAEUBLER ON REAGAN'S SPEECH TO AMERICAN LEGION

LD231843 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Today U.S. President Reagan spoke on the foreign policy of the United States at the annual convention of the American Legion. Horst Kaeubler reports:

[Begin recording] President Reagan is under growing political pressure. The Soviet proposals are awaiting a reply. Vice President Bush has passed on to Washington the disquiet of the Western allies that the unyielding stance of the United States in Geneva is making an agreement impossible. In the United States itself a movement is beginning which demands a change of course in foreign policy. A clear sign of this is the fact that the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, the umbrella organization of American trade unions and until now a hardcore proponent of the arms buildup policy, is suddenly speaking out in favor of the reduction of the immense arms expenditure.

In the face of these events, listeners, it has been in the air for a long time that the American President must [word indistinct] to the criticism which is growing enormously. As so often before, the President's speech today is aimed at presenting the United States as the defender of peace to the eyes of the world. Once again we hear assurances that the United States is making efforts to achieve an agreement on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. The American proposals in Geneva are not dictated by the need to make the negotiations fail if they are not acceptable to the other side. The United States is negotiating with good intentions. But the foreign policy statement makes it clear once again that the Reagan administration will not allow any ideas in the disarmament issue which deviate from the American negotiating position, a position which even the allies regard as untenable.

Irrespective of the failed doctrines of the recent past, the American President demands a foreign policy for the 1980's which will win back the role of global leader for the United States. Ignoring the letter sent by the SPD candidate for chancellor, Vogel, which calls for realism in American foreign policy, the head of state demands that the West Europeans should show unity with the Unites States. Although President Reagan says that fair agreements with the USSR can only be reached on the basis of equality, the American head of state refuses in his statement to make the British and French medium-range missiles an element in balanced agreements in Geneva which will take into account the security interests of the military coalitions existing in Europe.

The demand, which is growing immensely in the United States, that the arms expenditure on the development of nuclear first-strike weapons should be reduced, is rejected by the head of the White House with the argument that the military [word indistinct] of America is the unchangeable mission of his administration. To interpret this statement as proof of American readiness for peace should convince nobody. Reagan's [word indistinct] sticks to the old, dangerous peace-endangering strategy of confrontation. This is in no way a signal of a move away from unbending, stagnant, untenable theses. Here in the United States itself, where the criticism of Reagan's foreign policy is increasing, this statement is more likely to be regarded as a sign that the White House is in no hurry to reach agreement in Geneva. [end recording]

GERSTNER ON LEIPZIG FAIR, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

DW180725 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpts] The Leipzig fair has begun to attract our interest once again. In exactly 4 weeks, the 1983 spring fair will open.

A special feature of this fair will be that it will emphasize microelectronics; this applies to exhibits from the GDR as well as from other countries. Microelectronics have been generally recognized as a decisive factor in increasing labor productivity. With the basic concept of programmed efficiency through microelectronics, the coming spring fair will demonstrate the present state of applied microelectronics in all fields of technical supply as well as in the consumer goods branches. Thus Leipzig is reacting quickly to international developments in science and technology.

Seventy percent of the GDR's machine-tools to be exhibited at the fair are equipped with microelectronic controls. Exhibits of electrical engineering equipment, automated machinery, and scientific apparatuses are based on microcomputer technology. International participation in the Leipzig fair is very great this time as well. Some 9,000 exhibitors will come to Leipzig. In a world economic situation which is negatively influenced by the imperialists with their embargoes, boycotts, and protectionist measures, the Leipzig fair continues imperturbed to hold to its slogan for international trade and technological progress.

Foreign trade has gained in importance in international developments for the GDR as it has for all countries. It is known that in the past year we achieved considerable successes in foreign trade, and we want to continue our successes this year. The spring fair is important in this respect. Our foreign trade relations with the CEMA countries continue to be of decisive importance to us. This will be demonstrated once again at the forthcoming spring fair.

The day before yesterday the results of the January plan fulfillment became known. Industrial production plans were overfulfilled. Compared with January last year the growth rate is 4.7 percent, while labor productivity rose by 4.1 percent. In view of the present world economic situation, these are high growth rates. Of our 132 industrial combines, 124 fulfilled the plan. Compared with January 1982, the consumption of heating oil was 45 percent lower, of gasoline 7 percent lower, and of diesel oil about 3 percent lower. These savings indicate that considerable efforts were made by all the people, and they are very helpful for our economy. Without going into detail, we can say that we have had a satisfactory start for the year 1983.

Many combines developed additional programs to increase consumer goods production. Last week numerous enterprises from Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk held a meeting and decided to produce additional consumer goods worth M500 million this year. This will have an effect. The centerpiece of this program will be the textile, clothing, shoe, and leather goods industries which will produce additional fashionable goods worth M220 million. Living room furniture and upholstery, kitchen furniture, separate tables and chairs, as well as lamps worth an additional M45 million will be produced. Some 10,500 refrigerators, 1,500 washing machines, and 3,000 coal bath-stoves will be produced above plan. Fifty percent of the products envisaged in this additional consumer goods program will be delivered by 30 June.

The strengthening of our consumer goods production capacity will also be aided by the 66 combines of bezirk administered industries which were set up 1 year ago. The Lauchhammer factory will raise its production this year to 175,000 bathtubs through the modernization of its assembly line production. I remember that in the early sixties Lauchhammer produced no more than 100,000 bathtubs. Thus the production of this item which is important for making life more comfortable has been constantly increased. Considering that some 117,500 new apartments will be built this year, we can conclude that about 55,000 bathtubs will be available for the modernization of apartments and for individual requirements. This is a positive development, although it does not mean that the demand will be fully met.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI LEAVES; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD231826 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI) -- After an official friendship visit to Hungary Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski left Budapest Wednesday. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja who extended the invitation.

Communique Released

LD231844 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 23 Feb 83

["Communique on Olszowski's Visit to Hungary" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI) -- Stefan Olszowski, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official friendly visit to Hungary on February 21-23 on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. The Polish foreign minister was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Their meetings were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

The two foreign ministers informed each other about conditions in their respective countries and reviewed the cooperation of the two countries and discussed topical international issues. The two sides were pleased to note the successful development of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic in every area, in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed on June 18, 1948 and prolonged on May 16, 1968, and in a spirit of traditional fraternal friendship and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Budapest talks of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on April 21, 1982 were decisive in setting the directions of cooperation. As a result of the talks, the two countries' political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations have gathered considerable momentum and led to valuable practical achievements in a number of areas.

The two foreign ministers discussed actual tasks of furthering and expanding cooperation. They agreed that bilateral relations can be expanded in every area taking into account common interests and all favourable experiences of cooperation, and expressed their conviction that all this well served the fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Polish peoples and conformed to the internationalist policy of the two countries. The sides expressed the definite intention of their countries to actively promote the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the development of concerted action within the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The two foreign ministers emphasized the outstanding importance of the Prague Political Statement of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, which was foremostly aimed at preventing a further deterioration of the international situation, maintaining the achievements of detente and intensifying international cooperation. The Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic -- in accordance with their consistent foreign policies -- are in agreement in that the two military alliances should conclude an agreement on the mutual renouncement of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. The sides reaffirmed their countries' intention to work for the implementation of this proposal in the international arena.

The sides pointed out that the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, aimed at curbing the arms race and at arms and troops reductions on the principle of equality and equal security, were of fundamental importance. The two foreign ministers stressed that peaceful coexistence has no reasonable alternative, and everything possible should be done to curb the arms race. In this context, progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms reduction in Europe and the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks is considered indispensable.

Reviewing the Vienna talks on troops and arms reduction in central Europe, the ministers stated that efforts to work out an agreement that would be acceptable to every participant should be stepped up. They were of the opinion that carrying out the latest Soviet proposal on central European troops reductions by the Soviet Union and the United States -- a move that would set a reciprocated example -- would be helpful in this respect.

With regard to the Madrid meeting, the sides stressed that the earliest possible conclusion of the conference with a meaningful and balanced final act, stipulating practical measures for the consolidation of European security, development of cooperation and strengthening of confidence would be in the interests of the participating countries.

Frigyes Puja and Stefan Olszowski expressed concern over the persistence of tension threatening peace in different parts of the world and the emergence of even new hotbeds of tension. They stressed that conflicts should be settled through negotiations and in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter and the interests of the sides concerned.

The ministers called for additional efforts for the expansion of economic cooperation and the elimination of discriminatory and other restrictive measures in international trade. They stressed that their countries remained firm in their intention to improve the dialogue and cooperation with every state in order to consolidate universal peace and security.

The talks of the foreign ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic, which were marked by a cordial friendly atmosphere and a full identity of views on the questions discussed, will contribute to the further development of the many-sided cooperation of the two countries and peoples.

Stefan Olszowski invited Frigyes Puja for an official friendly visit to Poland. Frigyes Puja was pleased to accept the invitation.

TRADE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 22 FEBRUARY

LD231516 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 22 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress held Tuesday a press conference on Hungary's foreign trade in 1982 and this year's aims.

Speaking on international economic conditions Peter Veress pointed out that in 1982 Hungarian foreign trade worked under particularly difficult external circumstances. The world market price level of many Hungarian export goods decreased and the price reduction of wheat, beef, cattle, crude vegetable oil, nitrogene fertilizers and aluminum raw materials especially hit the country's economy.

"Because of economic organization measures taken last year, Hungary's foreign trade fulfilled its targets and reached a considerable surplus in convertible currency turnover. The measures enabled the maintenance of normal economic life and eliminated major shortcomings in the population's supply.

"The strengthening of cooperation with the CMEA countries continues to be the decisive factor of our international economic strategy. Under the present complicated international circumstances the bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the framework of the CMEA stabilizes the economic development of our countries. Therefore we will spare no effort to further develop socialist integration."

Compared to the annual inter-state agreements, in 1982 the rouble-accounting turnover developed favourably. Hungarian export grew by 7.4 per cent and import by 10.4 per cent. Trade turnover with our most important CMEA partner, the Soviet Union, increased by 12 per cent. The total value was close to 7,000 million roubles. In 1982 Hungary's convertible currency accounting export increased by 9 per cent and import decreased by 2 per cent. Hungary's foreign trade balance showed a /33.4-million-dollar surplus on contractual terms, which, after the deduction of freight costs, amounted to a 516-million-dollars surplus. The balance also improved in the exchange of goods with the advanced capitalist countries, as export was 6.7 per cent higher than in 1981, and imports by 7 per cent lower.

Peter Veress said that in 1982 Hungary concluded several major trade policy agreements to promote the further expansion of trade with capitalist countries. Hungary signed a long-term trade agreement with Sweden on the elimination of discrimination and an agreement with Austria on the reduction of customs duties for commodities important for both countries. All anti-dumping procedures against Hungarian companies came to an end in 1982 and in January, 1983.

In 1982 the importance of the developing countries in Hungarian foreign trade further increased. Exports to the developing countries increased the most rapidly, by 14.5 per cent, and imports from such countries by 17.3 per cent. The share of machines and equipment in Hungarian export to the developing countries grew from 36 per cent to 46 per cent.

Peter Veress stressed that external conditions are not expected to improve in 1983. Hungarian foreign trade has to be carried out under difficult conditions. "Complete fulfillment of agreements with the socialist countries remains important. At the same time, it is essential to increase the surplus in the convertible currency turnover, by the increase of export in particular, in order to maintain the solvency of the national economy," said Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES ECONOMY, FOOD, TRANSPORT

LD172035 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 17 (MTI) -- Taking the current year into consideration, the Hungarian Council of Ministers stated Thursday that the creation of concrete conditions required for the implementation of targets set in the national economic plan is to be accelerated at every level of management and economic organizations. It urged the competent government commissions to contribute to planned economic development by continuous inspection and appropriate measures. The government has adopted a programme which details the tasks of the food industry in the implementation of the government programme aimed at a more economic use of materials and technological development. Reduction of production's use of material, technological development and more competitive products are top priorities. A resolution of the State Planning Commission on the regional coordination of traffic routes, communication lines, energy supply, and water networks, was adopted. The resolution detailed measures to be taken to protect soil and the environment.

The government accepted the report of the scientific political commission personnel policy and labour economy and research and technical development. It asked competent authorities to consider implementing proposals made at social discussions of different organizations in the field.

DAILY CALLS SOCIALIST MBFR OFFER 'FLEXIBLE'

AU221252 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Feb 83 p 7

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "Flexibility in Vienna"]

[Text] The chairman of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna talks on reductions in armed forces and armament in central Europe has submitted new proposals on behalf of the socialist countries participating in these talks -- Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, and the USSR. These proposals are meant to achieve a breakthrough in the 10-year old Vienna negotiations at a point that has so far been most difficult to overcome.

The difficulty is that the two sides have adopted -- as a basis for reductions -- the numerical strength of the land and air forces (naval forces have been left aside by the agreement of the two sides) of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe. NATO continues to refuse the data supplied by the Warsaw Pact countries as below the actual numerical strength of their forces. In order to illustrate the complicated nature of this subject of the Vienna talks, it is necessary to know, for example, that NATO employs civilians in auxiliary military jobs, which in fact reduces the numerical strength of this military grouping.

But let us leave this aside. The socialist countries' new proposals proceed from the assumption that if the issue of the numerical strength cannot be solved then it should be bypassed. How? By reversing the priorities: Instead of trying to reach agreement on a starting point of negotiations, efforts should be made to reach the target that had already been agreed on.

This is a fact because the 10-year old negotiations have not been completely unproductive. After all, the two sides have agreed that a) each side should reduce its armed forces by 900,000 troops each -- by 700,000 soldiers and 200,000 airmen -- and b) that this reduction should be achieved in two stages: the United States and the USSR would be the first to reduce and would then be followed by the remaining countries.

Since the target is there, the two sides should sign an agreement to the effect that they will reduce their armed forces in order to achieve this target, regardless of the present level of their armed forces. The present state of the technological means of control is such that both sides can observe these reductions.

To facilitate the very process of reaching the target in question the socialist countries have proposed that certain parts of the USSR and U.S. Armed Forces and armaments should be withdrawn from central Europe on the principle of mutual example, that is, without an accord. This is tantamount to introducing an element of the Prague declaration into the Vienna negotiations. Such a withdrawal would be controlled with the help of the technological resources employed by the two sides in such a way that there can be no suspicion that either side engages in "swindles." Following the first reduction on the principle of mutual example, the socialist countries have proposed that the levels of the armed forces should be frozen while waiting for much larger reductions -- those that would end in 900,000 soldiers on each side having been sent home.

This is a novel and flexible proposal, which, if the other side considers it seriously and accepts positively, may indeed result in a breakthrough. At the same time it proves something more: that the socialist countries continue to search for newer and newer paths to overcoming the stalemate in the efforts to achieve mankind's most important aim -- to reduce the danger of war.

SOLIDARITY FOUNDER SWITON ARRESTED IN KATOWICE

OW240444 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Katowice, Poland, Feb 23 (AFP) -- Police today entered a church in this south-western industrial and mining center to arrest the founder of the free trade movement in Poland and to detain a number of journalists for questioning.

The arrested unionist, Kazimierz Switon, was among the congregation at a mass in memory of the miners killed in a clash following the proclamation of martial law in Poland in December 1981 and for those arrested and interned in the period that followed.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent Zaryan Kafarski was taken in for an hour's questioning before being released and all foreign television crews were prevented from filming the ceremony by being intercepted on their way here and interrogated at a police station.

Lech Walesa, former leader of the dissolved trade union Solidarity, had announced ahead of the church ceremony that he would be unable to attend for "technical reasons" -- the authorities had suspended flights to Katowice from his home town of Gdansk, on the Baltic, and his car had broken down.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS

Trade Unions, Youth, Intellectuals

LD192356 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski in Budapest by Andras Doman; Rakowski's answers given in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Deputy Premier: You are dealing with such difficult areas as the trade unions, youth and the intellectuals. It is frequently discussed here how far the road leading out of the crisis can be precisely perceived in these areas. How do you see this at present?

[Answer] The crisis we are talking about, the one that exists in Poland, has an economic and a political character. Naturally, these two are closely connected. Regarding the political sphere, the people's consciousness is presently quite different from what it was before the introduction of the state of emergency. After all, we succeeded more than a year ago in curbing those destructive occurences that threatened the national existence and exerted an influence on public thinking. Particularly at the end of 1981, extremely divergent views developed in political and cultural life. Markedly oppositionist, antisocialist groups were functioning. There were also Marxists, the adherents of socialism, and there was the great mass of undecided, neutral people between the two extremes. This picture does not presently exist. Of course, this does not mean that the situation is normal. The antisocialist forces have left deep marks in the consciousness. We must achieve a positive change in this area. We must pursue among the intelligentsia and young people a decisive, principled and class-based policy which is open and courageous.

[Question] What has happened so far?

[Answer] We have taken certain measures that, so to speak, serve to clarify the perspectives. We must discover where everyone stands. There are still organized or unorganized opposition groups in the area mentioned. We know who they are and we have our evaluation of them. We also know how to fight them. I am thinking primarily of arguments, of a political struggle.

The frontlines are clearly delineated. At the same time, the front of the Marxists, the adherents of socialism, is constantly widening. More and more people are joining it as a result of the critical analysis of the recent years.

[Question] However, there are certain organizations that have not yet been able to revive their activities. This is something that concerns many people. I am thinking of the Association of Cinema Artists and the Writers' Association, for example.

[Answer] Regarding the film-makers, we are approaching a happy solution. The leaders of the association refused to recognize the new realities for quite a while. They showed no willingness to compromise. The chairman, Andrzej Wajda, (?represented) a specific political idea. The association may change personnel this month. It will regain the possibility of functioning and the problem will thereby be solved.

The situation is more difficult regarding the Writers' Association. They show no willingness to compromise. Several of the leaders had a strong attachment to KOR. We cannot open the way to such counterrevolutionary activities. To be quite honest, I do not know what the solution will be here. What I do know is that the writers who are party members will discuss the future of the association and the present tasks of literature at a national conference within the next few days.

[Question] You have not yet spoken about the trade unions. How far have they progressed?

[Answer] We are formulating the new trade union movement on the basis of the law enacted in October 1982. This is a slow process. The new organizations have almost a million members. This represents 10 percent of the workers eligible to join.

[Question] This slowness presumably did not surprise you.

[Answer] No, we are not surprised and we do not believe that these matters should be hurried. Poland went through a tremendous storm. Many people feel nostalgic for Solidarity. They are basing their feelings on myths. They look on the 2 years of this organization in an uncritical light. However, there are a growing number of people who reevaluate what has happened in a critical manner. I get letters from former Solidarity officials -- not only from simple members who have come to realize the mistakes. Others say that they have been disappointed more than once, that they were cheated both by the old trade union and by Solidarity -- thus they will now not join any trade union. The workers who do not join must not be condemned. They must instead be persuaded that it is in their interest to support the new trade union, which has been endowed with tremendous rights by the new law. We must be patient.

[Question] Once again, there were disquieting reports this week about disturbances -- on 13 February in Warsaw and on 17 February in Krakow. What do these mean?

[Answer] These things quite simply mean that the enemy has not ceased his activities. These are not serious matters. They are marginal. However, they do mean something. They indicate that not all the problems are behind us yet. In my opinion, there will still be many attempts to create an impression that there is no calm in Poland. The enemy needs this in order to prove that its existence is justified. This is also in the interest of the West, which closely cooperates with the enemy.

[Question] Unfortunately our time is short. Thus, I ask you only to say a few words about the purpose of your present visit.

[Answer] The purpose is quite simple: I wanted to become acquainted with the Hungarian trade union movement because I am responsible in the government for cooperation with trade unions. I have been able to discover a great deal about the functioning of this movement. I have conversed with Comrade Gaspar, with trade union leaders in the enterprises and with researchers in the research institute of the trade unions.

I am not saying this to flatter you, but we have learned a great deal. I am very pleased with my visit. I have also had an opportunity to meet Comrade Kadar, who came and joined my conversation with Comrade Aczel. It is always a great experience listening to him. I am very pleased with this meeting because Hungarian development during the past 25 years greatly interests us, and me personally.

Domestic Economy, Demonstrations

LD202350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by unidentified correspondent in Budapest on 19 February; Rakowski remarks in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation throughout -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Our first question relates to the Polish people's economy. According to the official statistical report published during the week, the country's national income decreased by a further 8 percent in 1982. How long can this go on in this way? How long can society put up with the consequences of this?

[Answer] Yes, indeed this is a very important question. It is probably the most important of all questions that can be asked someone coming from Poland these days. However, I am not able to give a precise and convincing answer to this today. I have also asked myself this question because 1983 is the fourth year since Polish society entered the phase of the economic crisis. The question arises naturally and with justification as to how long society can put up with this state of affairs? In my view, there are already factors in the socioeconomic life of the country which increase and strengthen this ability to put up with things. First, on the one hand, it is a fact that the standard of living in Poland continues to decline. On the other hand, it is also a fact that the basic needs of society are being met -- that is to say, the provision of foodstuffs and the basic conditions of life in Polish society. It is my conviction that this reduces and weakens tensions and makes it possible for us to survive this difficult period. This would be my first comment.

My second observation is this: In the near future we will have to assess in a sensitive way who is losing the most in the crisis -- that is to say, which strata of society. With regard to these strata of society, we will have to apply a policy to ensure that they lose the least in the future. There can be no doubt that there are professional groups, groups among the working people, who are doing well in spite of the general fall in the standard of living. Naturally, this does not apply to many people.

Very often on the occasions when we speak about the enormous and inflationary surplus of money -- in other words, that there is more money on the market than the amount of goods available -- the worker responds: I cannot go on until payday while you keep on saying that people have too much money. It is my view that the moment we can point out where this money is and who has it -- and work is underway on this -- it will be easier to us to pursue the policy I have referred to and it will be easier to persuade people to bear this tension and the hard financial situation for some time more.

[Question] You have achieved initial results with the establishment of the new trade unions. Yet it is very noticeable that at present there are only 1 million organized workers even though the PZPR has nearly 2.5 million members.

[Answer] It is very easy to explain this. This is because there has been no pressure even within the party -- whether we call it a moral or political pressure -- to force party members to join the new trade unions. As a result of this, the current situation is that there are 200,000 party members in these new trade unions, even though the party has 2.4 million members. This situation could be changed right away if party members were to be instructed -- which is within the rights of the party leadership and the party forums -- to join the new trade unions. We have not done this so far, taking as our point of departure the view that it is better if we allow the process to develop slowly in view of all that we have gone through. We have extended the thesis or principle that there is no need to rush into this, also including party members.

Personally, it is my opinion that we should now abandon this principle. We should reach the stage at which the party membership, as the political vanguard of society, takes an active standpoint within the new trade unions too. In other words, they should join the new trade unions. After all, as you too must probably know, the new law enacted by the Sejm provides a great social role for the trade unions. In any case, it would be difficult to imagine the socialist system without trade unions.

[Question] Reports about the most diverse demonstrations have once again become frequent in the past few days. The participants set off quite often from churches, following the religious service, to take part in street demonstrations. How can this be reconciled with the government's decision to extend its hospitality to Pope John Paul II this year?

[Answer] I began by saying that life in Poland is full of contradictions. This applies also to political life. It is likely to remain the same in the next few months, in the near future. Regarding your remarks concerning the demonstrations, well, these were not widespread. A few hundred, perhaps a few thousand people took part in the protest demonstrations and these took place only in a few cities in Poland -- first and foremost, in Gdansk and Warsaw. In my view these demonstrations are a consequence of the situation prevailing in our country. In other words, the political enemy -- that is to say, the antisocialist forces operating in our country -- is not prepared simply to give up the fight. For them stabilization of calm represents defeat and death. For this reason they need to create tensions because this is the only way in which they can make people think they have an influence on society.

The Western press once again writes about us on the front pages of the newspapers. The world is once more being informed that there is no order in Poland, that the situation is bad and that the communists are weak and not in control of the situation. After all, this is their objective.

My second comment is this. It is a fact that on some occasions the demonstrations do begin when people start leaving church. In other words, these people gather together in church not to worship God, in whom they believe, but to use churches for their own purposes. I must state objectively that on many occasions the priests appeal to them not to use churches for such purposes. However, there are also cases of some parish priests who fail to do this. Both the church leadership and we, the government, are aware of this.

To what extent is this disturbing, and is it, indeed, in contradiction to the pope's visit, which has already been announced? If one were to look at this in a completely objective way, one would discover contradictions.

It is our opinion that the pope's visit will have a completely different meaning. Both the pope and the bishops know that the success of this trip depends on the social calm prevailing during and before the visit. Therefore, the church authorities are also aware of the fact that the factors you mentioned do not favor social peace. Naturally we do not make the pope's visit dependent on this. However, it is clear that it would be our wish that not a single church, not a single house of God, should become the starting point for demonstrations of this kind. This is our wish and we also pay attention to this. However, we will assess these facts in accordance with the scale on which they take place.

HUNGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS TRADE UNION MINISTER

LD210655 Budapest MTI in English 1827 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 20 (MTI) -- "We are not seeking to create a model to be followed by others. Nor do we want to export our conceptions. It is our aim to develop a trade union movement that will take an active part in combatting the crisis, that will understand and assist with the work aimed at having the entire Polish people, the entire working class join forces for the attainment of common objectives, the fighting of crisis", said Josef Ciosek, Polish minister of trade unions, in an interview with NEPSZAVA during his visit in Hungary. The central organ of the Hungarian trade unions carries the interview in its Sunday edition.

Ciosek stressed that "we can make progress only in the knowledge of our own conditions and plan only with the consideration of our own circumstances. We consider it a desirable objective to develop an independent trade union movement. But from what will these trade unions be independent? From the government, the administration yes, but by no means from social realities, the fundamental objectives and interests of the working class.

Ciosek explained that "those who think that our problems boil down to the reform of the trade union movement, misunderstand Polish social conditions. There is much more to it. The reform must permeate our entire economic life. From comfortable centralism we shall have to move as far as responsible local decisions."

The Polish minister said that more than 5000 trade unions at places of work have been registered in his country with over 1 million members, 10 percent of those living on salaries and wages. He pointed out that "it is a slow process but I should like to stress that it also is a natural spontaneous process."

The cautiousness of working people Ciosek calls "self evident" since the workers "have burned themselves twice already": firstly before 1980 when the "trade unions failed to meet their duty" and secondly "when 9 million people joined Solidarity and Polish workers found themsleves on the back of a horse that then abruptly changed course." It is a natural thing that "workers are reluctant to burn themselves for a third time." Therefore, "order-making should begin in people's heads" so that the conviction may penetrate that "it is only together, with joined forces that we can get out of the crisis", said Ciosek.

Speaking of the role of the opposition Ciosek said that "opposition forces are seeking to take advantage of the turmoil in souls, the lack of sufficient information and still unhealed scars. There is still much misunderstanding, mistrust and suspicion. Don't forget that the development you are measuring in decades in Hungary we are only counting in months."

He reminded that at its time Solidarity promised, among other things, that the national income will rise 50 percent in 3 years and with this "lulled the people into false hopes."

"It is our determination to tell the truth only. This, however, is not so simple. Because of the proclaimed aims of Solidarity, many people still believe that you only need a magic stick to work wonders. This is of course not possible. We take realities as starting point. We hold that it is only in unity and through reforms that we can attain our objectives. Our programme is a tough one, or cruel if you like. A programme of work, frugal living and elimination of difficulties. In Poland -- and sober-minded people realize this much -- there is no alternative or offer that would successfully compete with the offer of the Communist", said Ciosek.

Asked what role Lech Walesa plays now or will in the future, the minister said: "We have taken on us the unpopular task of serving the future. So far as Lech Walesa is concerned, you should ask him of his aims. What he intends to do in a situation new for him is his business. The question is whether he wants to serve Polish workers or alien goals. I do not wish to say anything more of him."

In answer to the question whether it is imaginable that the Polish trade unions will in foreseeable time, as worthy partners of the party and government, rise to the full height of their duty, Ciosek answered in the positive.

Evaluating his visit to Hungary, the minister said: "The Hungarian experiences are very interesting for us. What we have seen here is to some extent our own conceptions come true. We have many causes and tasks in common. The knowledge that we are not alone is very important for us. I think this is the most important lesson of every visit and talk of this kind."

OLSZOWSKI VIEWS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD232009 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Interview with Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, prior to his departure from Budapest on 23 February by correspondent Andras Domany -- recorded in Polish with Hungarian translation superimposed]

[Excerpt] [Question] The proposal of the Swedish Government that a nuclear-free zone should be formed in central Europe has aroused great reaction in the world. How does Poland evaluate this idea?

[Answer] We are studying the Swedish proposal with great attention. In our response, we have proposed even a further (?pushing) of the borders of the zone. Our sympathy is also fostered by the fact that this thought reminds us of the Rapacki Plan of 1957. The Swedish plan merits thorough consideration, This is why I consider the responses of the NATO states thus far -- which are negative -- to be rather sad.

[Question] What is the international position of Poland like now? How does Poland evaluate its situation?

[Answer] The malicious propaganda toward Poland endeavored to make public opinion believe that, with the decisions taken to prevent the collapse of our state, we have become the source of tension and uncertainty. However, the truth is (?actually) the opposite. We have prevented the destabilization of our continent. We have remained a strong link in the Warsaw Pact. The restrictive measures of the United States and other countries cause damage to us. They make the solution of the crisis difficult; but we do not yield to blackmail. The improvement of our internal, socioeconomic situation can only be favorable for our international position, too. Toward this, the socialist countries, including Hungary, help, for which I should like to express my thanks via the radio.

MESSNER ON PZPR CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

LD211852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Interview with Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee by unnamed reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary, how do you assess the development and results of measures to acquire confidence by the party during the present term?

[Answer] Regaining confidence is of course a continuous process, not a matter of one day, one declaration, one speech, or even one definite program. This is simply a slow process requiring definite actions and facts to convince people best. The considerable dissociation apparent in our country, in our society, demands this systematic, patient process. Of course, on the one hand this is a question of a program for emerging from the crisis, providing concrete directions for this emergence on a national and a voivodship scale. There are also other small matters that make everyday life easier for people; we must care for everyday human issues and adopt a serious approach to these matters.

[Question] Has the voivodship party organization recently been paying much attention to the observance of the principles of social justice, of socialist social justice?

[Answer] This does not apply just to the voivodship party organization; we simply implement general directives undertaken on a national scale. Since the imposition of martial law, this issue has assumed primary importance in party work; it is being clearly put to the forefront. This applies equally to waging a struggle against the symptoms of a lack of such justice, encompassing a struggle against profiteering, against speculation, and also for a just distribution among people who have a right to it. Needless to say, taking into consideration the difficulties we live with, this cannot always be realized. Nevertheless we are tackling all those basic issues. Since last year we have been living very intensely with this problem.

Among other things, our voivodship committee has set up a special intervention group that deals with all kind of complaints. We have in fact dedicated a plenary meeting to this topic, a control plenum with regard to the decisions of the ninth Central Committee plenum. It may be recalled that the second resolution and the second part of the plenum was dedicated to complaints and grievences.

[Question] What have been the achievements of the voivodship party organization during this recent period of time in improving living conditions for the region's inhabitants?

[Answer] Katowice Voivodship had difficult conditions. Anyone who has spent even a brief period of time in the voivodship realizes that these difficult conditions are due to industry -- all kinds of industry are concentrated here. Thus everything possible must be done to alleviate these conditions.

Among other things in 1982 we have worked out a set of regulations and decrees that form a system for reconstructing the environment in Katowice Voivodship, with the assistance of the central authorities -- that is with their consent. Of course this will not yield results today or tomorrow, but it should do so in the near future. The problem is such that the industry that destroys this environment should itself create, in a natural manner, the means to carry out the relevant tasks to protect the general environment.

In addition we could say that in the voivodship a number of smaller phenomena have occurred in the area of infrastructure. As I have often said before, there is a need to level out the difference between the level of industrial development, which yields certain results, to reduce its disproportion with the broadly-conceived infrastructure. This applies to the spheres of health, schools, and kindergartens. In this respect we have achieved certain results in 1982. For example -- I must say as a curiosity -- the streamlining of transport in Tychy; we have commissioned the first line. This is also the first of such phenomena in Katowice Voivodship.

[Question] All these are achievements that rebuild confidence in the party.

[Answer] I believe so. In fact these achievements, and those that follow, as I have said, if implemented systematically and with conviction embrace ever wider circles of people, winning over both party and non-party people. This creates confidence.
[Interviewer] Thank you, Comrade Secretary, for the interview.

ZSL OFFICIAL VIEWS ROLE OF PRIVATE FARMING

PM170941 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 29/30 Jan pp 1-2

[Interview with Stanislaw Dabrowski, vice chairman of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) Supreme Committee, by Jozef Wieczorek -- date, place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] [Question] At the beginning of the year the Sejm passed a whole package of acts confirming the permanent status of peasant family farms. Is it therefore at all necessary to introduce an amendment to that effect into the Constitution?

[Answer The Constitution is the highest legal document describing the character and principles of the state's socio-political system and the rights and duties of its citizens. The proposal of writing into it a constitutional amendment declaring the permanent status of individual agricultural homesteads within the economic system of the Polish People's Republic indicates that the authors of the draft declare themselves in favor of treating the existence of that sector as one of the binding principles of the socioeconomic system adopted in the socialist Polish state, and in this way realize the general wish of the individual farmers.

The Constitution is a law that is unconditionally binding for all citizens, all organizations, all institutions of power and administration. Adherence to its provisions is to be monitored by the constitutional tribunal. This raises the question of the future form of the required control over the realization of the proposed principle together with another, even more fundamental question of how the principle is to be realized in practical terms.

ITS INTENTION IS NOT TO GIVE SOME SPECIAL PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO INDIVIDUAL FARMING AT THE EXPENSE OF THE COOPERATIVE AND STATE FARMS, BUT TO CREATE EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL SECTORS OF THE AGRICULTURE. In this situation it would perhaps be right to insert into the draft amendment an additional note on the permanent status of cooperative and state farms.

I am very far from wishing to arouse the slightest skepticism toward the proposed amendment. I would again stress that it constitutes an answer to a widespread demand expressed by the farming community. We must, however, be aware of its considerably complex connotations.

In my opinion the main fundamental justification for the introduction of the amendment is that it ought to reassure public opinion among the farming community (and not only the farming community) and persuade it of the good will and trustworthiness of the authorities in power, who wish to declare, through the constitutional act, that they intend to realize the decisions and resolutions contained in the overall formula of the PZPR's and the ZSL's joint agricultural policy. Thus the amendment is intended as a kind of guarantee for that policy.

Is such a guarantee sufficient? The answer to this is very difficult. Put in most general terms, it could be formulated as follows: A CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE MEANS A GREAT DEAL BUT IT IS ALSO ESSENTIAL TO HAVE INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL GUARANTEES. In the very recent past, although we had no constitutional provision, our most prominent leaders and politicians repeatedly stressed the uniform character of our agricultural policy and the equal treatment offered to all sectors. The practice, however, was altogether different. Even today we could list instances where the principle of equal treatment for all sectors is infringed. And therefore, in my opinion, parallel to the formal written provision, A GUARANTEE SHOULD BE PROVIDED BY THE EXISTENCE OF INDEPENDENT AND SELF-MANAGING FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS, LOOKING AFTER BOTH THEIR ECONOMIC AND TRADE AFFAIRS, provided they are truly independent and self-managing.

[Question] Let us assume that the draft amendment has been submitted and accepted by the Sejm. There are voices claiming that this would, in a sense, put all action aimed at promoting social transformation within the farming community outside the law.

[Answer] Such fears are simply a result of faulty interpretation of the content of the draft and the intentions of its authors. Its aim is to exclude the possibility of applying administrative methods to change the status of farmers' individual property to some other type of ownership. DECISIONS ABOUT ANY CHANGES IN THE FORM OF OWNERSHIP CAN ONLY BE MADE BY THE FARMERS THEMSELVES AND OF THEIR OWN ACCORD. Forms of ownership and relationships based on them can therefore be changed subject to the will of the farmers themselves.

There can be no question of freezing socioeconomic structures. That would be simply impossible. Today the entire world can observe the phenomenon of the transformation of various forms of ownership into others. This is a result of objective, external technological and economic processes. Different forms of cooperative ownership of the means of agricultural production occur in not only the socialist, but also the capitalist system. Within each of these systems, of course, cooperative enterprises are organized on different principles.

[Question] The guarantee will embrace all farms, including as well those which are not doing well. The extreme case would be a farmer leaving his land to waste. Would the public interest not run counter to the constitutional provision in such a case?

[Answer] This question could be answered very simply. There are specific legal regulations controlling these things. Farming land must yield crops. It must not be allowed to lie uncultivated. The issue becomes more complicated when we come to the question of farm workshops that are left underexploited (for many reasons, including objective ones) and show low productivity.

I am somewhat concerned over many pronouncements delivered by politicans and agricultural theoreticians alike which declare that given the current economic situation and the relatively large increase in production costs in agriculture, we need to back successful, good, highly productive farms. The owners of such farms will find it worthwile to buy expensive fertilizers, use the services of farm machinery, hire firms, buy pesticides and so on.

All this is fine, but it leads to the question of how many such farms we have. It is probably impossible to determine the number. This is first of all because the definition of a "good" farm is somewhat vague and its qualifying characteristics rather unclear, and also because the economic standing of all farms, including hitherto highly productive ones, is unfortunately changing for the worse.

We can generally say that there are relatively few such farms. The agricultural policy of the state must take into account the actual state of the agricultural economy and not just protect the interests of a small group of agricultural producers. We must not follow Gierek's policy of seasonal capitalization of agriculture while at the same time weakening the production capacity of small-scale farming. As we know, the structure of individual farming is widely differentiated. It should be possible to alter that structure to a more advantageous one by applying economic devices. THE STATE'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY SHOULD HAVE A STIMULATING EFFECT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION IN ALL AGRICULTURAL UNITS. The role of the corrective factor designed to adjust the agricultural policy should be provided by socioeconomic and trade orgnaizations representing producers' interests (let us again stress that they must be truly independent and truly self-managing).

Finally I would like to express my hope that the proposed constitutional amendment will come to register in society's awareness not only as an expression of goodwill on the part of the authors of our agricultural policy, but also as a promise of consistent implementation of all rational initiatives aimed at increasing our agricultural production, accompanied by a rise in both material and cultural living standards in our farming community.

RZECZYWISTOSC TRACES PZPR'S CHANGING FORTUNES

AU231330 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 20 Feb 83 p 4

[Stefan Dziabala article: "Dilemmas of the Party's Devleopment"]

[Excerpts] Two trends should be distinguished in the numerical development of the Marxist-Leninist parties in power:

-- a progressive increase in the numbers of party members interrupted by brief periods during which these numbers decrease slightly, a trend characteristic of, among others, the BCP, the SED, the Korean Workers Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, and, from the mid-sixties, the Communist Party of Cuba;

-- periods of breakdowns in the numerical development of parties, which is shown by temporary decreases (quite considerable at times) in the numbers of party members and candidates, a trend that has asserted itself in the parties of the Soviet, Romanian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and Polish communists.

Large drops in the number of Soviet party members occurred at the beginning of the twenties and in the thirties when massive purges took place. In the thirties such drops were also caused by the exchange of party cards and by a temporary suspension of admission of new party members.

The periodical drops in the number of Romanian party members occurred in the fifties and in the first half of the sixties. Since then the number of RCP members has been steadily increasing.

The development trends of the parties of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak communists have been different, because in both countries counterrevolutionary forces made their appearance. In October 1956 they took over power in Hungary for a short period, and in 1968 they were quite close to taking over power in Czechoslovakia.

The consecutive echelons of the Polish revolutionary workers movement -- the Polish Communist Party, the Polish Workers Party and the PZPR -- adopted the Leninist concept of party membership.

The PZPR has assumed the nature of a mass party and numbered some 1.5 million members when it was established. Workers accounted for 60 percent, peasants for 18 percent, and office workers for about 17 percent of its social composition.

Up to the end of 1951 the number of PZPR members and candidates decreased consistently, the share of workers and peasants having decreased most of all.

The PZPR leadership was aware of the unfavourable trends within the party and tried to halt them. In May 1949, the Politburo organization office adopted a resolution on the most urgent ideological and organizational tasks for the party. But the number of party members did not go up until 1954-55.

An extremely complicated situation developed in the party in 1956-59. On the one hand, that period denoted a momentous breakthrough in the party's political line, helping to intensify and accelerate the process of the development of socialist democracy. On the other hand, however, the features of crisis in the party and the country's political life were rife and asserted themselves mainly in the lack of the party's ideological unity, in the weakening of the mobility of party members, and in a temporary weakening of the party's leading role in social life.

The number of party admissions also dropped considerably. In particular, the share of workers in general admissions of party candidates was reduced. The share of peasants was also small. The years 1957-58 were unprecedented with regard to the number of party members removed from the party. Over 121,000 party members and candidates were removed from the PZPR in 1957 and over 198,000 in 1958. The main reason for these large removals from the party was the verification of party ranks between November 1958 and May 1959 in line with the resolution adopted by the ninth PZPR plenum on 15 October 1957.

The verification was meant to purge the party ranks of people who were politically passive and of individuals who attacked the unity of party ranks and the political foundations of socialism. Approving the "October" political line and active participation in its implementation were the main criterion of the positive evaluation of the attitudes of PZPR members and candidates. It is interesting that the members removed from the PZPR included exceptionally large numbers of workers (48.8 percent) and peasants (15.4 percent). This was because in some communities, especially intelligentsia communities, the ideological and political attitudes of party members were not always evaluated with the necessary depth and objectiveness.

A crucial breakthrough in the development of PZPR ranks occurred after the Third PZPR Congress (10-19 March 1959). The number of party candidates admitted to the party in the sixties ranged between 132,000 in 1964, which was the lowest number, to 213,000 in 1968, which was the highest number. The social composition of party candidates and thus of the party was incorrect. Between the third and fifth party congresses the share of workers among new party members amounted to less than 50 percent and of peasants between 10.8 and 15.6 percent. Those removed from the party in 1960-70 accounted on average for about 2.5 percent of the numerical strength of the party. Between 1 January 1960 and 1 January 1970 the number of PZPR candidates and members increased more than twice.

Requirements of quality were not fully observed in view of this rapid increase in PZPR ranks. The Central Committee report on the period between the fourth and fifth party congresses stated: "The experience of the period under review, when admissions to the party were exceptionally large, shows that the requirements placed on party candidates were undoubtedly relaxed."

This observation was not respected in practice. Within 2 years of the fifth party congress the party increased by over 215,000 members, which meant that the rate of the party's development was as high as in the previous 2 years. This practice was severely criticized by the sixth party congress.

After December 1970 party cells and organizations halted the increases in the party's numerical strength. A certain reduction in the number of party members occurred because of the exchange of party cards in 1974.

The official documents issued by the leading party bodies stressed the necessity for a high quality of party ranks, but actually efforts were made with increasing frequency to boost a high rate of the party's development.

Despite the sharp criticism leveled at the sixth party congress at the "policy of open doors," party ranks continued to increase much faster than in the sixties. It could even be said that in the second half of the seventies the rate of party admissions was the highest in the entire 35 years of the PZPR. Only in 1944-48 did party ranks increase at a higher rate, but this was under completely different historical and political conditions. At that time the mass party started almost from scratch, but in 1970 the PZPR had been a mass party for a long time. The increase in party members by almost one-third when ideological requirements were greatly lowered was one more proof of voluntarism.

The increasing crisis situation in the party after August 1980 brought about a considerable slump in the numbers of party members. This process began after August 1980 and continued at a reduced rate after the introduction of martial law.

On 1 January 1980 the PZPR numbered 3,080,000 members and candidates, and on 30 November 1982 it numbered 2.37 million members and candidates, which means that about 710,000 or just over a quarter of them left the party. The influx of new candidates to the party is small at present and has the character of a political symbol rather than of significant statistical data. If these people join the party in a political and economic situation that is still difficult, it means that they are certainly moved by ideological considerations.

Despite those losses, the PZPR continues to be a mass and class party. It numbers about 1 million workers and some 213,000 peasants, who determine its worker-peasant nature. This classbound nature should be strengthened by every means.

The transformation of cadre parties into mass parties becomes the rule as soon as a party takes over state power. This has been reaffirmed by the experience of all the parties in charge of socialist construction. A party's mass character presupposes certain dangers. Careerist elements are very eager to join a party that is in power and treat it only as a means to achieve an end.

A mass party also faces the danger of losing its worker character in favor of petty bourgeois forces, which makes it susceptible to the influence of rightwing opportunism, revisionism, social democracy, anti-Sovietism, and even extreme leftwing adventurism. In view of this, the conclusion is that the parties in state power should maintain their mass character at a level that would not endanger their own vanguard nature. They must purge their ranks of members who are ideologically indifferent and politically passive and who sidestep the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology. In justified circumstances party vertification should involve large sections of party membership. All cases of sidestepping, ignoring and pooh-poohing Marxist-Leninist principles and of inability to creatively apply them in line with the given country's conditions and with the given period of history lead to voluntarism in political activity and cause damage not only to the given party and country, but also to the entire socialist system and the international communist movement.

High-quality party ranks are an extremely important and decisive element that determines the vanguard nature of the party. But this is not the only element. Additional elements of this vanguard nature are the resilience of the party's ideological life, theoretical activities, program, strategy and tactics in the struggle for power and in running socialist construction, ties with the workers class, and loyalty to Leninist organizational principles and norms of party life. These issues, however, require separate treatment.

LE FIGARO ON CHURCH'S CONTACTS WITH WALESA

PM231113 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Feb 83 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Trade Union Pluralism the Condition for a Renewal"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw [dateline as received] -- The future of the Polish trade unions is still a fundamental question to which both the government and the church attach the greatest importance. This justifies the interest with which people are following the formation of the new trade unions and also the still considerable role which Mr Walesa is playing in the country's public life even now that he has again become an ordinary citizen. It is probably for that reason that Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp met with Walesa in the utmost secrecy during his visit to Warsaw at the end of last week where he gave evidence to the military court. Moreover, the Solidarity leader was housed in the Episcopate Secretariat since the hotel in which he usually stays had informed him that there was no room for him.

The first result of the meeting was to enable the Episcopate to finally clear up the affair of the recordings aimed at compromising Walesa in its eyes. This time the latter defended himself more energetically than in November, maintaining that it was an affair trumped up for the purpose. The primate decided not to raise the matter again, partly because his explanations were more convincing than before and largely because the church thinks that its cooperation with Mr Walesa is necessary to the country's higher interest.

Moreover a senior ecclesiastical official told us that "Mr Walesa will have to play an important role in Poland's renewal, at least initially."

POLISH AIDES CITE 'OPTIMISTIC' SIGNS OF RECOVERY

PM231517 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19/20 Feb 83 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Degree of Optimism From the Government"]

[Text] Warsaw [dateline as received] -- Without denying the good intentions of the government aimed at setting up a system in Poland -- which is, of course, a far cry from the population's aspirations expressed from August 1980 to December 1981, but is at least more democratic and open than in the other socialist countries -- independent observers find it difficult to believe in such a development. This is no reason for not listening to the arguments of the authorities' representatives.

Indeed many of them show surprising optimism. This is particularly true of Professor Jerzy Wiatr, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and a renowned sociologist who frequently gave classes in American universities.

The Polish ideologue, known here as a "liberal" -- inasmuch as that word means anything in the present situation -- looked back over the past with bitterness. According to him national accord should have been possible before 13 December 1981. Who is responsible for the failure? According to Mr Wiatr, the party was responsible before August 1981 [as published]. Between August 1980 and the Solidarity Congress (September 1981) the blame was shared. But from the congress onward, "It was Solidarity which was to blame." According to him the free trade union's advisers made three errors of judgement: they misinterpreted the country's mood, believing it to be on the point of insurrecton whereas anxiety had already arisen among the population; they believed the church would join the fight and accept a confrontation; finally, they underestimated the government's strength.

The Hungarian Example

Of course, Professor Wiatr admits that the present situation is difficult -- "but what situation is not difficult after such a crisis?" -- and once again the Hungarian example was raised: "In 1957 and 1958 the Western press held [Hungarian party leader] Kadar up to public obloquy. Everybody knows what happened afterwards. According to him the future is promising. So what is the government's plan for achieving real normalization? Like the economic program it is a 3-year plan which will make social and political recovery possible. According to the professor the government has in fact decided to take action in three directions over the next few months to attain the objectives it has set:

1 -- to increase the citizen's opportunity to express his views: "1983 will see the success of the new trade unions." In December they will have between 5 and 6 million members and they will be authentic trade unions because they will be profoundly socialist. Similarly the self-managed councils will be greatly developed." [quotation marks as published]

2 -- to extend cooperation between the church and the state: The pope's visit "will take place 18 June" and it will have a "very positive influence on the atmosphere in the country."

3 -- to pursue the policy of national reconciliation: The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth will be a really open and vital body. Virtually all political prisoners will be pardoned pending an amnesty "as soon as the situation allows it." Finally, "Martial law should be eliminated once and for all this year." But Mr Wiatr refused to say any more on that point.

Slow But Sure Recovery

This, therefore, is an optimistic and liberal view of the course things will take over the next few months. Of course, it comes from an important government adviser, but enormous obstacles clearly remain to be overcome. For instance it will be vital to neutralize the "hardliners" and dogmatists in the party and administration who are hostile to any reforms and are capable of effectively sabotaging them. Will a step be taken in that direction at the forthcoming 12th Central Committee plenum -- which promises to be a very important one?

Another major obstacle is obviously connected with the economic crisis. Nonetheless, in that sphere, too, Professor Bobrowski, the prime minister's chief economic adviser, showed cautious optimism. The recovery is slow but sure. Industrial production for the first quarter of 1982 was 76.2 percent of that in the corresponding period of 1979. But in the last quarter the proportion was already 88.6 percent. But why is the "inflationary imbalance" persisting? According to the professor all that had to be done to remove it was to increase prices by 115 percent instead of 105 percent in 1982. That would not have made much difference to the population and it was a mistake not to do it.

In short, it is necessary to adopt a more responsible attitude. It has been said that the least essential current investments would be dropped. That was not done but "it will now be done." There were, Mr Bobrowski asserted, three main causes for the slow recovery: "It had been said that some sectors would be protected and others sacrificed. In fact, protection was given but nobody dared sacrifice anything. This, too, must now be done." Pressure groups opposed economic rigorousness, and, finally, some leaders "cherished illusions" and believed that the situation could be overcome without too much austerity. Fortunately the government has now drawn the necessary conclusions and, at the cost of a great deal of rigorousness and austerity, my interlocutor stated, Poland can finally hope to overcome the crisis.

NATION CELEBRATES SOVIET ARMY 65TH ANNIVERSARY

Jaruzelski Meets USSR, Pact Officers

LD221940 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Excerpt] In connection with the 65th Anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the command of the Soviet Armed Forces Northern Group, led by Colonel General Yuriy Zarudin. Vice Ministers of National Defense General Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, and Lieutenant General Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army, were present, as was Boris Aristov, ambassador of the Soviet Union. The high command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces was represented by Army General Afanasiy Shcheglov. Major General Aleksandr Khomenko, the military, naval, and air attache at the USSR Embassy was also present.

Concert Held

LD231851 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 22 February reports that a festive concert, organized by the Main Political Board of the Polish Army and the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, was held at the Teatr Polski in Warsaw in celebration of the Soviet Army's 65th anniversary. It was attended by the following personages: General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and premier; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL and Supreme Committee and deputy premier; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy premier; unnamed representatives of the Supreme Commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty at the Polish Army, and of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army.

Voivodship Celebrations

LD240047 [Editorial Report] Warsaw PAP in English at 2026 GMT on 23 February reports on ceremonies attended by PZPR leaders: Warsaw ceremonies by Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Poznan ceremony by Stanislaw Kalkus, Politburo member; Tarnow ceremony by Stanislaw Opalko, Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary and Politburo member; and the Katowice ceremony by Zbigniew Messner, Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee secretary and Politburo member.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER TALYZIN

AU232038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/2/1983 -- On Wednesday, February 23 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, co-chairman of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, the proceedings of which are under way in Bucharest.

The reception was attended by Ioan Totu, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Also present was Y.P. Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

Friendly salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Y.V. Andropov and N.A. Tikhonov.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples and the determination was reiterated to further develop the manysided collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union according to the understandings reached by the party and state leaders of Romania and the USSR. The wish was expressed to expand economic and technical-scientific cooperation, to identify new domains and ways meant to lead to the diversification of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in keeping with the ever growing economic potential of the two countries.

It was considered that the measures set during the current session of the inter-governmental commission in Bucharest would contribute to the intensification of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration, which serves the socialist and communist construction in Romania and the USSR, the development of the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship

CEAUSESCU, WIFE LEAVE FOR BULGARIA 24 FEBRUARY

AU240830 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, left this morning for a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our party and state leader is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, and Ion M. Nicolae, minister of foreign affairs, member of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government and by other officials.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off at Otopeni Airport by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee, by party Central Committee members and members of the State Council and government and by executives from central institutions and civic organizations. Malcho Malchev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

A group of pioneers offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu before they boarded the plane.

CEAUSESCU, WIFE RECEIVE BALKAN MEDICAL AWARD

AU232017 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Summary] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today received the delegation of the Balkan Medical Union led by its chairman, (Hikmet Altug), who awarded them the jubilee medal of the union on the 50th anniversary of that prestigious scientific organization. The ceremony was attended by Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu, Manea Manescu and others.

The medal was awarded to President Nicolae Ceausescu "for his outstanding contribution to the cause of understanding, friendship, peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world and to the development of medical sciences in the Balkans." At the same time, Comrade Elena Ceausescu was awarded this medal "as a token of appreciation for her great contribution to the progress of science in Romania and throughout the world and for her activity as political figure and scientist in the service of cooperation, peace and understanding among peoples."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech on the occasion.

PARTY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT IN ALGIERS

AU211709 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Feb 83 p 8

[Text] Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, head of the Romanian delegation invited to attend the session of the Palestinian National Council, has met with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Warm and friendly greetings were conveyed to Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and to the PLO leadership, and wishes for complete success at the session of the Palestinian National Council on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Expressing thanks for the greetings and wishes conveyed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat stressed the particular importance of the current session of the Palestinian National Council for strengthening national unity and for the victory of the just cause of the Palestinian people.

Stressing the Palestinian people's particular appreciation for the support received from Romania and personally from our party-state leader, who enjoys great prestige in the world, Yasir 'Arafat conveyed greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu from the PLO leadership and from himself.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation to visit Romania, and stated that he is looking forward to meeting again with our party-state leader.

The meeting was attended by Romania's ambassador to Algeria, Marin Radoi.

Confers With Palestinian Officials

AU211420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers (AGERPRES) 21/2/1983 -- On the occasion of his participation in the 16th session of the Palestinian National Council, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had talks with Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, head of the PLO Political Department; Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the "Al Fatah" organization; George Habash, secretary-general of the People's Front for

Palestine Liberation; Nayif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the CC of the Democratic Front for Palestine Liberation; Hani al-Hasan, Jamal Surani and Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajami, members of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu Jihad, member of the Central Committee of the "Al Fatah" organization, deputy commander in chief of the Palestine military forces; Nabil Sha'th 'Isam as-Sartawi and Mahmud Laba'di, advisers to the chairman of the PLO Executive Council, and Muhammad Milhim, mayor of Halhul locality in the West Bank.

Expressing their profound satisfaction at Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's steady and highly-principled position, the representatives of the Palestinian people requested that the leader of the RCP and of the Romanian state be conveyed the ardent salute and feelings of high consideration and gratitude of the PLO combatants, of the Palestinian people, together with the firm confidence that the relations of friendship between the RCP, Romania and the PLO would further develop to the benefit of the cause of peoples' freedom and independence, of peace.

The representatives of the Palestine liberation movement stressed their high appreciation of the militant solidarity and support shown by the Romanian Communist Party, by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, and heartfelt thanks for the preoccupation and contribution of great importance of the RCP and Romanian state's leader to the settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, to the attainment of the Palestinian people's national aspirations, to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region.

In the spirit of the understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Yasir 'Arafat, president of the PLO Executive Committee, views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest.

Meets Palestinian Council Chairman

AU181328 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, AGERPRES, 18/2/1983 -- Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, conveyed Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu deep thanks for the firm and constant stance taken, for the efficient and consistent support granted to the Palestinian people and its just cause when he met with Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who attends the Algiers proceedings of the council.

During the interview, Khalid al-Fahum highlighted the particular importance of the current session of the Palestinian National Council and thanked the Romanian delegation for attending the proceedings of the Palestinian National Council, showing that that was a new expression of the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Romanian Communist Party and Romania.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH HONORS 1933 WORKERS' REVOLT

AU191000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Feb 83 pp 1 and 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 16 February Bucharest festive meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the 1933 workers revolt]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, 50 years have elapsed since the great class battles of 1933 which marked a new stage in the history of the revolutionary workers movement in our country and demonstrated the political coming of age of our workers class and its assertion as the most advanced social force capable of leading the broad masses and all the people in the struggle against bourgeois-landlord oppression and for a better life, democratic freedoms, peace and national independence. (loud and prolonged applause).

The 1933 revolutionary battles were the climax of the 1930-33 strikes and demonstrations of workers and other social categories against measures taken by the bourgeois-landlord exploiting classes aimed at overcoming the great world economic crisis at the expense of the broad people's masses, measures which led to greater exploitation and oppression. At the same time, the most reactionary circles were intensifying the policy of turning the country to fascism as well as preparing for war.

At the world level, fascist groups were becoming very active, particularly in Germany, and the number of aggressive and warlike actions increased. In certain countries like Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and elsewhere, the fascist dictatorship established in the first years following World War I was becoming increasingly more aggressive and brutal. The activity of fascist forces, the elimination of democratic freedoms and the intensification of chauvinist and anti-Semitic actions were accompanied by an aggressive foreign policy and by violation of the freedom and independence of other peoples. The actions of reactionary fascist circles were particularly aimed against the Soviet Union, the revolutionary workers movement, communist parties and other democratic forces. The establishment of the Hitlerite dictatorship in Germany in January 1933 led to an intensification of the activity of reactionary fascist forces, to the promotion of a revanchist policy and to preparations for a new world war.

In these domestic and international circumstances, the RCP together with other workers and democratic forces resolutely acted against the policy of turning the country to fascism and preparing for war and for defending the working people's rights, for democratic freedoms and for the country's independence and integrity. (loud and prolonged applause)

The broad masses of working people throughout the country were involved in the great revolutionary struggles of 1932-33. The strikes and demonstrations took the most diverse forms, including the occupation of enterprises. Along with economic demands, the strikers also had political demands concerning the right to organize revolutionary trade unions and the right to political activities as well as firm measures against fascist organizations and war preparations and for a policy of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union.

The struggle of the workers class acquired a larger scope at the beginning of 1933. In the main workers centers -- Bucharest, Ploiesti, Iasi, Cluj, Timisoara, Hunedoara, Craiova, Brasov and elsewhere -- more and more categories of working people became involved in revolutionary struggles, namely railway, oil, metallurgy, textile and other workers. Faced with this kind of revolutionary action, the bourgeois-landlord circles were compelled to meet a number of demands and requirements of the broad masses. At the same time though, they intensified repressive measures and proceeded to arrest the leaders of revolutionary struggles.

All this, however, led to an intensification of the struggle of the workers class and other revolutionary and democratic forces. In Ploiesti, the workers took to the streets and for a time became masters of the city. At the Grivita enterprise, the workers occupied the workshops and enjoyed powerful support from workers in other Bucharest enterprises as well as from workers in other towns, from various democratic circles, the peasantry and certain circles of intellectuals and students.

Afraid of the scope of these revolutionary struggles, the bourgeois-landlord circles and the Vaida government ordered the bloody repression of the Grivita revolt on 16 February [1933].

The terror, arrests and bloody repression which claimed hundreds of victims among the workers could not defeat the determination of the workers class to fight. On the contrary, the workers class understood even better that it must act to strengthen its action unity, class organization, combative spirit and revolutionary struggle.

Now, on the 50th anniversary of the 1933 workers struggles, we pay a revolutionary workers homage to the revolutionary workers and fighters who sacrificed their lives for the overall interests of the workers class. Their sacrifice was not in vain. Generation after generation will honor forever the Grivita heroes and all revolutionary, patriotic and democrat strugglers who spared nothing and even gave their lives for social and national liberation, and for the development, independence and sovereignty of the fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause; chants, "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!").

Esteemed comrades, the 1933 workers struggles marked a turning point in the development of the revolutionary workers movement in Romania. They raised the form of the workers' struggle onto higher levels, greatly increased the role of the workers class in organizing the struggle of the broad masses and all the people and opened up a new stage of struggles in which the RCP played the leading role.

Fulfilling the role of organizer of these great revolutionary workers actions, the RCP and the workers revolutionary trade unions succeeded in attaining a broad cooperation with the socialists, social-democrats and other workers trade unions, something which ensured the successful unfolding of other great class battles. An important role in organizing these actions was played -- at the request of the party -- by Gheorghe Gheorghiu-dej, Cheorghe Vasilichi, Ilie Pintilie, Dumitru Petrescu, Constantin Doncea, Stoica Chivu, Emil Popa, Vasile Bigu, Panait Bogatoiu, and scores of other revolutionary activists. (lively applause).

The unity of the workers class and the united front of communists, socialists and social-democrats developed during these class battles, a unity which became the decisive factor for carrying out the 23 August [1944] revolution of national and social liberation and for Romania's entire development along the road of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause).

The 1933 battles powerfully demonstrated the united force of the workers class and its capacity to assume its historical role in the life of all our people. At the same time these battles demonstrated the RCP's capacity to organize and lead the great revolutionary battles and to fulfill its historical mission of leading all the people toward complete victory in the revolution for national and social liberation, in the socialist revolution and in successfully constructing socialism in Romania. (lively applause). On the basis of facts and deeds, one can assert that the class battles of those years strengthened the party and its ties with the workers class and the broad masses and played a decisive part in increasing the party's leading role and asserting it as a national force capable of assuming the leadership of all the people in the struggle for national and social liberation, in building socialism and in ensuring Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause).

One must stress that the 1933 struggles had a large echo at the international level, since they were the first great revolutionary actions after Hitlerism came to power in Germany, thus demonstrating that the workers class and the revolutionary, democratic and anti-fascist forces could oppose fascism and war through a united action, something which explained the great echo and solidarity at the world level with the Romanian workers.

After the bloody repression, terror and arrests, the revolutionary struggles did not cease; on the contrary, they acquired new scope and involved more and more working people. The 1933 events were followed by the peasantry's struggles in 1934, the creation of the Plowmen's Front and other anti-fascist organizations, the great struggles of 1934-36, the creation of the Anti-Fascist People's Front and the great demonstrations and movements which led to the victory of candidates of democratic forces in the 1936 elections.

At the same time, the fascist policy and war preparations were being intensified in the country. The RCP and other democratic forces carried out a broad activity to organize the broad masses and resolutely spoke out against warlike actions, expressing their solidarity with the Ethiopian, Austrian and Czechoslovak peoples who were occupied by Italian fascism and German Hitlerism.

In these circumstances, the revolutionary struggles and strikes of 1938-39, particularly the great demonstration of 1 May 1939, were very important events since they expressed the determination of the broad masses and all our people to fight fascism and war and defend the fatherland's independence. The RCP, together with other workers and democratic forces, resolutely rose against the establishment of the military-fascist dictatorship. Through demonstrations, it forcefully acted against the Vienna diktat which followed the alliance of Horthy's Hungary with Hitlerite Germany and against the occupation of part of Ardeal by Horthyites, something which led to the dismemberment of the country. By accepting this diktat, the fascist reactionary circles betrayed the country's national interests and threw Romania's lot in with fascist Germany. Political events powerfully proved that only the workers class, its revolutionary party and the democratic forces were the true defenders of national interests and of all the people and that only the united struggle of all these forces could really ensure the country's democratic development, defend Romania's territorial integrity and national independence and raise the people's well-being. (loud and prolonged applause).

During the military-fascist dictatorship and the war waged by Romanian reaction alongside Hitlerite Germany against the Soviet Union, the struggle unity of the workers class strengthened and the United Workers Front was created, something which ensured the successful development of the struggle against fascism and war. At the same time, the alliance and cooperation between the workers class and other democratic and national forces, including an important part of the army, also developed. This created conditions for the victory of the 23 August 1944 anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation and for the elimination of imperialist domination. It also opened up the road for revolutionary changes in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause).

An important role in the success of the historic event of 23 August was also played by the favorable international conditions, particularly the victories over Hitlerite Germany gained by the Soviet armies, other forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and the European peoples, who intensified their struggle against Hitlerite occupation and domination.

The facts attest to the sentiments of the Romanian people and the force and capacity of the RCP and other workers and democratic parties belonging to the united front and the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

It is well known that after the victory of the 23 August 1944 revolution all the people and their army immediately joined the Soviet armies and participated with all their might in the struggles for the liberation of Ardeal from the German-Horthyite domination. They then continued to fight the Hitlerite troops, participating in the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, thus contributing importantly to the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and the victory over fascism. (loud and prolonged applause).

While participating in the anti-Hitlerite war, it is well-known that the RCP together with other workers and democratic forces carried out intensive activity to organize the broad masses. This activity led to great revolutionary and social reforms and changes, to the democratic revolution in our country, to the establishment of the democratic workers-peasants government under Petru Groza on 6 March 1945 and then to the victory of the socialist revolution and the successful construction of socialism in our fatherland.

One could say that all the revolutionary actions which followed the workers struggles of 1933 powerfully demonstrated that the RCP drew all lessons and conclusions concerning the drafting of its domestic and foreign policy in close accordance with the people's interests and aspirations for freedom, social and national justice and independence. (loud applause; prolonged chants; "Ceausescu-RCP!").

Now, when we honor the great class battles of 50 years ago, we can state without fear of being wrong that the 1933 struggles were a decisive moment for the entire orientation and activity of our party. They represented a decisive moment for increasing and strengthening the political and organizational force as well as the influence of the party among the workers class, the broad masses and all the people, something which allowed the party -- in the decisive moments of our people's history -- to fulfill its highly responsible mission of organizing and leading the struggle for national salvation, independent assertion and socialist construction and of raising our nation and Romania onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause).

Esteemed comrades, at the party national conference in December 1982 we examined in detail the current stage of building socialism in Romania. On this basis, we drew appropriate conclusions concerning the party's activity to unswervingly implement the 12th congress decisions and the party program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism.

At the same time, the national conference adopted a number of programs and measures concerning the implementation of the 12th congress decisions, Romania's transition to a new development stage and the attainment of a new quality of life and work in all fields.

The national conference gave priority to implementing the program of powerfully developing the energy and raw material base, as well as agriculture, as decisive factors for ensuring the continuous socioeconomic development of the fatherland and raising all the people's material and intellectual well-being. We proceeded to adopt practical organizational measures to attain these goals, beginning with the mining sector. We will shortly adopt the necessary measures in the oil field to implement the energy program and will adopt similar measures in other sectors. Appropriate measures were also adopted for agriculture in order to cary out the new agrarian revolution and powerfully increase agricultural production, in accordance with the decisions of the 12th congress and the program of self-management and self-supply.

Consistent steps are being taken to firmly reduce material and energy consumptions and to recover and reuse materials.

Resolute measures must be taken to greatly increase labor productivity, raise the technological level and quality of products and better utilize raw materials. We must resolutely act to increase the efficiency and profitability of all sectors and firmly apply the principles of the new economic mechanism.

We must be aware of the fact that the transition to a new development stage cannot be attained without high labor productivity, a high technical and qualitative level, better use of raw materials and without a powerful increase in efficiency and profitability in all sectors.

We should honor the 1933 struggles and all the revolutionary and patriot fighters by unswervingly implementing the party program to develop the forces of production, to raise our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization and to continuously increase the people's material and intellectual well-being -- the supreme goal of party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause; chants; "Ceausescu-RCP!")

The development level of our socialist society provides all conditions for unflinchingly implementing the 1983 plan and the 5-year plan for socioeconomic development. We must do everything possible to develop all sectors harmoniously, to overcome certain contradictions and to attain a better concordance in the Romanian socialist society.

Particular attention should be paid to education, science and culture, which are basic elements of the entirety of socioeconomic development. We must concern ourselves with and pay greater attention to training cadres and raising the technical professional level of the working people and all experts in all fields of activity.

As I stressed at the national conference, we are carrying out the activity of fulfilling the current 5-year plan under difficult economic conditions caused by the world economic crisis, which can also be felt to a certain extent in Romania. In these domestic and international circumstances, we advanced at a slower rate in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, but we should still stress that the Romanian economy continued to develop and that we powerfully consolidated past achievements.

We acted and continue to act firmly to create a powerful energy and raw material base in order to unflinchingly implement the party program.

The 5-year plan envisages a more intensive development rate for 1983. In the first month of this year, we attained an increase of almost 7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. But we are still just beginning. We must do everything to fulfill the plan provisions for the entire year by paying particular attention to the intensive development of the economy and to improving planning and management in all fields.

One of the great achievements of our people is the powerful development of revolutionary workers democracy and the creation of a broad democratic framework which ensures all the people's participation in running all sectors of activity. We must ceaselessly work to perfect and develop this democratic framework, proceeding from the fact that socialism is the work of the broad masses and is being built with the people and for the people!

At the same time, we must improve the strengthen the role of the state, as representative of all the people, in organizing and running all sectors; we must strengthen cooperation between state bodies and the bodies of the workers revolutionary democracy.

We must resolutely act to strengthen the party, its political and organizational force and its capacity to organize and politically lead all fields of activity. The increase in the party's role and the fulfillment of its historical mission presuppose the improvement of the activity of each party organization, each party committee -- be it communal, town or county -- and all party organizations and bodies.

All this proceeds from the fact that the party must carry out its activity in close connection with the broad masses and that, as I have already said on many other occasions, the communists do not and cannot have a more noble goal than to always serve the people's interests and the cause of socialism, well-being and the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland! (loud applause and cheers; chants; "Ceausescu and the people!").

Esteemed comrades, the international situation continues to be very serious. The arms race continues to intensify and certain contradictions between various states and groups of states are becoming more accentuated. The economic crisis is affecting all states and has led to a particular worsening of the economic situation of developing countries.

At the same time, we are witnessing an intensification of the activity of certain reactionary, neofascist organizations as well as of the chauvinist, anti-Semitic and revanchist policy. In these circumstances, it is all the more necessary to take resolute action to put an end to the imperialist policy of force and diktat, of maintaining and redividing spheres of influence and of interfering in the affairs of other states. Firm action should be taken to base international relations on the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, mutual advantage and strict observance of each people's right to independently decide its socioeconomic development path and choose its social system in accordance with its wishes, without any foreign interference. (loud and prolonged applause).

The lessons of the past and of the years that preceded World War II powerfully show that resolute struggle should be waged against war preparations and for disarmament, primarily nuclear; that the activity of reactionary and neofascist circles should be firmly rejected; that resolute struggle should be waged against chauvinism, nationalism, racism, anti-Semitism and any forms of setting people at loggerheads; and that all attempts to question the territorial integrity of a state should be firmly rejected. Regardless of what form these negative activities may take, they only serve reaction and fascism and represent a policy of war. (loud and prolonged applause).

The lessons of the years between the two world wars powerfully demonstrate that anticommunism has always been a diversion of the reaction and of fascism and has led to the elimination of democratic freedoms, to oppression and feuding between the broad masses and to the occupation and exploitation of other nations and peoples.

It is particularly necessary to do everything possible to unite the efforts of all European states in order to halt the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and to ensure the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones. We European peoples will be the first victims of these missiles, which endanger the very existence of civilization and our peoples' lives. Therefore, we should take united action before it is too late to prevent the deployment of new missiles and bring about the withdrawal of existing ones; we must take united action for a Europe without any kind of nuclear missiles, be they intermediate, short or long range.

We believe that we must intensify the efforts to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting as soon as possible and to convene a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe. Let us give new dimensions to the activity for security, cooperation and peace on our continent! (loud and prolonged applause; chants; "Ceausescu-peace!"]

We support and welcome all proposals concerning the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe; at the same time, we are doing our best to develop comprehensive cooperation and trust between all Balkan states in order to attain a nuclear-free zone in our region without any foreign military bases.

We welcome the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states in Europe as a first step toward completely eliminating nuclear weapons.

We must do everything to strengthen and develop cooperation and friendship between European countries. We must do everything for a united Europe, based on respect for each nation's social system and independence. We have had and still have many common problems, but we are equally interested in ensuring the peaceful future of our peoples and all of Europe. In the name of life and the right of men and peoples to existence and peace and in the name of future generations, let us do everything to ensure the peace and independence of our peoples and of all peoples! (loud and prolonged applause; chants; "Ceausescu-peace!").

We attach particular importance to the question of underdevelopment and the attainment of a new world economic and political order. In this respect, Romania has formulated a number of proposals. We believe it necessary that the developing countries meet and establish a joint strategy, both with regard to cooperation among themselves for socioeconomic development and with regard to negotiations with the developed countries in order to reach appropriate agreements which can lead to effective measures for eliminating underdevelopment and attaining a new international economic order. These are objective requirements for all states, both the developing and developed ones. No people should develop at the expense of other peoples! The resumption of economic activity and the overcoming of the world economic crisis cannot be attained without cooperation between all states, regardless of their social system, and without a new world economic order, based on equality, equity and mutually advantageous economic relations.

It is well known that the local wars, or better said the so-called local wars, just before World War II, the aggressive actions of fascist Italy, Hitlerite Germany and Japan as well as the revanchist manifestations of other states eventually led to World War II. Therefore, it is all the more necessary now to forcefully act to bring about an end to existing wars and military conflicts and to resolve contentious problems between states through peaceful negotiations alone. No matter how long and difficult such negotiations may be, they are incomparably better than and represent the only alternative to the policy of war; negotiations are the only way to ensure peace and cooperation in the world.

In this respect, I would like to again reiterate Romania's position concerning the Middle East situation. We believe it necessary that Israeli troops withdraw from Lebanon as soon as possible and that Lebanon's integrity and sovereignty be observed. At the same time, negotiations should be organized within the framework of an international conference -- with the participation of all interested states, including the PLO -- to find an overall solution to the Middle East situation on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on the basis of recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The independent Palestinian state and the Israeli State should mutually recognize each other! There is room enough in the Middle East, and both states should exist. Relations of good-neighborliness should be established between them, on the basis of respect for the independence, integrity and sovereignty of each state in that area. This is in accordance with the interests of each people in the Middle East and of the overall cause of peace.

In view of the complex problems of international life, it is necessary to ensure conditions for the participation of all states, regardless of size or social system, in democratically resolving these problems. It is also necessary to increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in resolving the great problems facing mankind, in the interest of peace, independence and socioeconomic progress.

A particularly important role in international life devolves on the broad masses, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere and all peoples wishing to live in peace, freedom and independence. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all these forces and peace movements everywhere. Let us strengthen cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties, socialist and social democratic parties and all other democratic parties and forces, considering that this cooperation and unity is a decisive factor in the struggle for peace, for a new economic order and for a better and more just world. (loud and prolonged applause).

At the same time, the RCP and Socialist Romania are determined to act firmly and contribute to attaining these vital objectives for the life and existence of each people.

We will continue to strengthen relations of cooperation and solidarity with socialist, developing and developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system.

We are fully convinced that it is within the power of progressive, anti-imperialist and realist forces and of the peoples to stop the trend toward catastrophe, to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear, to ensure the supreme right of peoples to life, existence and peace and to attain a better world without wars, a world of peaceful cooperation in which each nation can develop in freedom and ensure its well being and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause; chants; "Ceausescu-peace!").

Esteemed comrades, in honoring the heroic revolutionary struggles of 1933 and the sacrifices made by the workers class and the anti-fascist and democratic forces, in honoring all those fighters who gave their lives for the people's well-being and the country's free and independent development, let us solemnly pledge to responsibly work to unswervingly implement the party program and the decisions of the 12th congress and the national conference. Let us ensure the continuous development of the forces of production, increase the national wealth and create conditions for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual well-being and our fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization! (loud and prolonged applause).

Let us solemnly pledge to firmly work to implement the program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward the high and bright peaks of communism! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants; "Ceausescu-RCP!").

Let us always serve the cause of our people's well-being and happiness, the cause of socialism and communism, and the freedom and independence of Socialist Romania! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants; "Ceausescu and the people!").

Let us strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all anti-imperialist and progressive forces and all peoples in the struggle for peace, independence, equal cooperation among all nations and a better and more just world! (loud and prolonged applause; chants; "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Long live Ceausescu, may Romania flourish!". In an atmosphere of great animation and powerful unity around the party, all those present stood up and cheered for minutes on end for the RCP, the leading political force of our nation, and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania).

VISIT OF IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES

Received by Stambolic

LD231012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the course of cordial talks, in which Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Javad Mansuri, under secretary for cultural and consular affairs, and the ambassadors in Belgrade and Tehran, Mahmud Ahmadzadeh-Heravi and Edward Kljun, also took part, the sides discussed the results achieved in Yugoslav-Iranian bilateral cooperation and realistic conditions for its future all-round development, particularly in the economic sphere. Views were also exchanged on topical issues in international relations and particular attention was paid to the importance attached by both countries to the coming nonaligned summit in New Delhi and its successful outcome.

Gives Press Conference

LD231828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, said at a press conference in Belgrade today that he had talks with Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on the most important problems facing the world today and on the further promotion of Iranian-Yugoslav relations. He said views were also exchanged on the way to settle the Palestinian question and curb Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, on who should represent Kampuchea at the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi, on how to "put an end to the tragedy of Afghanistan," on ending the occupation of Namibia by South African racists, on Central American problems, and other topics.

Illustrating the development of trade relations between Iran and Yugoslavia, Dr Velayati said that before the Islamic revolution the value of commodity trade between the two countries amounted to only $20 million, while last year it amounted to about $400 million. It is planned that this year trade will amount to about $600 million, he said, adding that during his talks with Lazar Mojsov it was agreed that economic, scientific, technical and other forms of cooperation between Iran and Yugoslavia should be intensified further in the interest of both countries.

"As for the Iraq-Iran war, we told the Yugoslav side that we never wanted war; we want peace, but it must be a just peace. We are always ready to end the war on the basis of just conditions. War can be speedily ended only by eliminating aggression and its consequences, and in that connection the payment of compensation for war destruction is not an insignificant matter," the Iranian foreign minister said.

Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati energetically denied assertions by Israeli officials that Israel is supplying Iran with arms and ammunition. He described these assertions as "part of the propaganda war waged against us," noting that among those waging a propaganda campaign against Iran are those countries which "are exerting pressure on the PLO to make it recognize Israel and conclude peace with it."

Asked whether, in connection with the question of ending the war with Iraq, Iran also insists on a further condition in addition to its well-known conditions, in other words on the replacement of the government in Baghdad -- which has been mentioned in certain Iranian circles -- Foreign Minister Velayati said Iran is against interference in the internal affairs of any country.

"What regime will rule Iraq," he stated, "is for the Iraqi people to decide independently, without any interference from outside... it is not our task to change the regime in Baghdad. This, then, is not our fourth condition for ending the war." Insisting, however, that the present regime in Baghdad had "imposed itself by means of a coup d'etat" and that the "Iraqi people have never accepted it," Dr Velayati said: "We hope the Iraqi people will free themselves on their own from the present regime and bring a true people's regime to power."

Asked if, in keeping with the principle of the policy of nonalignment in settling disputes through talks, Iran is ready to begin talks with the present Iraqi Government on how to end the war, Velayati stated: "We have stated our conditions for ending the war. We cannot sit at the conference table with the regime which committed aggression."

Concludes Visit

LD231833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati has completed his visit to Yugoslavia and left by plane for Tehran. He was seen off at Belgrade airport by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the Iranian ambassador to Yugoslavia and members of the embassy staff.

DRAGAN MEETS WITH HUSAYN IN BAGHDAD 23 FEB

LD231515 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, Feb 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan conveyed greetings from Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn today (Wednesday). Dragan informed President Husayn about the talks he had previously with prominent Iraqi officials whom he informed about Yugoslavia's preparations and platform for the seventh non-aligned summit and with whom he discussed prospects of bilateral, particularly economic, relations between the two friendly, and non-aligned countries.

President Saddam Husayn expressed satisfaction that relations between the two countries were developing successfully in all fields. He stressed that Iraq was actively urging the strengthening of the movement of non-aligned countries and especially of its ability to seek solutions to concrete international issues.

Meets With Ministers

LD231723 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, Feb. 22 (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan met Iraqi ministers of transport, oil and irrigation and had talks with them on bilateral cooperation in these economic areas here today (Tuesday).

Dragan heads the Yugoslav delegation at the eighth meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslav-Iraqi commodity trade last year reached 1 billion 70 million dollars and Yugoslav enterprises in Iraq carried out works estimated at about one billion dollars. It is expected that the joint committee meeting will end on Thursday with the adoption of a new protocol on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq.

MOJSOV RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM IRAQ'S 'AZIZ

LD240245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received 'Az-Zahaw [name as received], ambassador at the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who handed him a personal message from Tariq 'Aziz, minister of foreign affairs and deputy prime minister of Iraq. The message refers to the preparations for the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries.

VISIT OF ITALIAN PSI DELEGATION REPORTED

Ribicic Meets With PSI's Craxi

LD240141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI], who is visiting our country at the head of a PSI delegation at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Borislav Mitosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the conversation.

Mitja Ribicic spoke about the place and role of the LCY in the political system of the socialist situation in our country and about the activity of the LCY, especially in the field of implementing the policy of economic stabilization. Bettino Craxi spoke about the PSI's activity in the country and his party's views on the current political situation.

When international themes were discussed, attention was focused on the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean, problems of disarmament and hotbeds of crisis and a number of questions of international relations. It was noted on both sides that the grave international situation in the world calls for intensified efforts to involve all peaceful, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle to calm international tension and to achieve disarmament, to speed up the development of the undeveloped part of the world and to establish international political and economic relations based on equality.

It was noted that broad possibilities exist for developing relations and cooperation between SAWPY and the LCY and the PSI. Both sides expressed readiness to continue their dialogue and to exchange views and experiences both in the field of internal political activities and in the field of international relations and cooperation in the workers' movement and other progressive movements in the world. It was judged that cooperation between SAWPY and the LCY and the PSI contributes to the whole process of developing friendly and good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Mitja Ribicic then gave a luncheon in honor of the Italian guests. The talks and luncheon took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Stambolic Meets With Craxi

LD240144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI], in the Palace of the Federation today. Bettino Craxi is visiting our country at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Their friendly conversation was also attended by Marin Cetinic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and other figures.

Planinc Receives Craxi Delegation

LD240131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received the delegation of the Socialist Party of Italy [PSI], headed by PSI Secretary General Bettino Craxi. During a long and cordial talk both sides expressed satisfaction with the continuing development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy. The sides particularly stressed the existence of broad possibilities for further promoting our bilateral economic cooperation and for raising it to a higher level through various means of cooperation, which is in the interest of both countries.

SAWPY Officials Meet With Delegation

LD240003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY delegation, led by Marin Cetinic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and the delegation of the Socialist Party of Italy [PSI] led by PSI Secretary General Bettino Craxi, held talks today at the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. The talks took place in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship which mark SAWPY and PSI relations and the good-neighborly relations between the two countries. Views were exchanged on some issues linked with political and socioeconomic trends in both countries, on the situation in the world, on the activity of the Socialist Alliance and the PSI in domestic and international spheres and on the further promotion of mutual cooperation. The SAWPY Federal Conference president acquainted the PSI delegation with the results of our economic, political and social development and with the difficulties which we face in this process. In particular, Marin Cetinic acquainted the PSI delegation with the role, place and tasks of SAWPY as the front of all organized socialist forces in Yugoslav self-managing society.

Bettino Craxi, the PSI secretary, informed the Yugoslav delegation of the activities and attitudes of his party and of some aspects of political trends in neighboring Italy. During the talks, Dr Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, presented our assessments of the international situation, particularly in light of preparations for the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi and of the role and activities of nonaligned countries in international relations.

Views were also exchanged on the international economic situation, the disarmament process, prospects of cooperation and security in Europe, the situation in the Mediterranean and, in particular, on the directions of promoting the cooperation of parties and movements of progressive socialist orientation of Mediterranean countries.

In the talks both sides stressed their desire to promote bilateral relations and varied forms of mutual cooperation of SAWPY and the PSI in both bilateral and multilateral spheres.

Closing Talks Held

LD240957 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, February 24 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) headed by President of the SAWPY Federal Conference Marin Cetinic, and a delegation of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI), headed by Secretary General Bettino Craxi, held the closing round of talks here on Wednesday evening.

The two sides discussed a number of concrete aspects of future cooperation. They underscored the useful cooperation between the republican conferences of the Socialist Alliances of the working people of Slovenia and Croatia and PSI organisations in the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region.

The two delegations also pointed to the role being pl ed by the members of the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Slovene national minority in Italy in the development of friendly relations and understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

The SAWPY delegation said it was convinced that Italy would soon pass a law on the global protection of the Slovene national minority, as envisaged in the Osimo accords.

MIJATOVIC RETURNS FROM LIBYA, SPEAKS ON VISIT

AU232146 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, has returned from a friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah where he stayed at the invitation of Chief of State al-Qadhdhafi.

In a statement on his arrival at Belgrade airport, Cvijetin Mijatovic pointed out among o ier things that the mutual agreement and proximity of views on those international problems that were the subject of the talks were expressed once again. Primary attention was paid to the nonaligned countries' conference in New Delhi.

In concluding his statement, Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed the significance of the cooperation between the two countries in the political and economic fields and added that this cooperation may serve as an example in the relations between nonaligned and developing countries.

TRADE SECRETARY BOJANIC LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

LD232316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 23 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Yugoslav Government and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Dr Milenko Bojanic left today, Wednesday, for an official two-day visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. While on visit Bojanic will confer with his host, Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov on the current matters in bilateral commodity exchange and largescale economic cooperation between the two countries.

EXTRADITION OF FORMER OFFICIAL SOUGHT FROM FRG

LD231225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, February 22 TANJUG -- Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs informed the Assembly of Yugoslavia Tuesday that extradition of Stjepan Djurekovich, one-time commercial director of the INA oil industry of Zagreb, Republic of Croatia, western Yugoslavia, would be demanded.

Early last year, Djurekovich fled Yugoslavia to the Federal Republic of Germany, accused of financial irregularities and damage to his working organization. After fleeing Yugoslavia, he is busy with preparing propaganda and other subversive activities against Yugoslavia with extreme terrorist emigres. So far, he has published three books in which he belittles the achievements of Yugoslavia's socialist self-management and the work of Josip Broz Tito, the secretariat told the Assembly.

BORBA REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AWP, ALBANIA

AU171926 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- Fourteen months after his mysterious death, Mehmet Shehu's place in the AWP Central Committee is still vacant. The chair of Kadri Hazbiu, minister of defense, whose "treason" Enver Hoxha revealed for the first time 1 year later when he accused him last December of participating in Shehu's "plot," is also still vacant.

At the last plenum of the AWP Central Committee held at the end of January, an organizational "change" was indeed made. Lenka Cuko, member of the Politburo, was elected to the Central Committee Secretariat. Following Shehu's death, this party organ was enlarged by two members, and this indicates that Enver Hoxha is shifting the concentration of main power from the Politburo to the Central Committee Secretariat, which he also heads.

Since Shehu's death, two members have been admitted (last October) to the Central Committee. However, aside from reports that a Central Committee session was held (certain sessions have not been reported at all), the party decisions to expel Shehu and Hazbiu from the Politburo, and the decisions to remove a large number of members from the Central Committee who have since been arrested or liquidated or who have already been publicly accused of treason, have never been publicly announced.

The January session of the Central Committee is something new. At that session, Ramiz Alia also appeared as an economic expert. On the basis of the draft which he submitted to the session, the plenum "unanimously adopted and passed specific decisions." The only thing that was said as to what Albanians can expect this year in the field of economy appeared in the statement on the session of the Central Committee which, as Radio Tirana reported, discussed the economic tasks this year.

Two days later, as the ATA news agency reported, in the "presence of the dear leader of the party and people," Enver Hoxha, deputies in the People's Assembly "unanimously and completely adopted" what was read to them about the economy, successes and prospects.

As stated in the report on economic tasks, they were particularly stirred up by the assessment of a successful struggle "against the internal and foreign enemy" and the "detection and destruction of the hostile activity of main agent Mehmet Shehu and his gang," "due to which the people will live in greater prosperity and happiness."

The deputies also "unanimously and completely adopted" seven draft bills and all decrees of the People's Assembly Presidium to which, as Radio Tirana reported, "there were no objections or discussion." At the same time, the deputies' attention was drawn to the fact that "foreign and domestic enemies" will also in 1983 try to create difficulties and obstacles," but that these difficulties and obstacles will be overcome by relying on "Enver Hoxha's teaching."

On the basis of this teaching percentages were given to citizens without targets for successes in future development. It is stressed that it is important that all this will be "based on scientific foundations" and on the "correct Marxist-Leninist line."

STAMBOLIC INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD231658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received TANJUG General Director Aleksandar Bakocevic and Chief and Responsible Editor Mihailo Saranovic.

Stambolic replied to several questions on the forthcoming conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi and on what Yugoslavia expects from that conference.

Question: It is the view of many people that the seventh conference of nonaligned countries will take place in an exceptionally complex international situation. Do you think this has narrowed possibilities for the activity of nonaligned countries, or have they been given an opportunity at this conference to launch a broad action for the relaxation of tension in the world?

Answer: There is no doubt the seventh conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi will take place at a time of deep crisis in international political and economic relations in all regions of the world. The general consensus of opinion is that the situation in the world is exceptionally difficult, however, different assessments are given as to the reasons which have brought about this kind of situation.

In our view the reasons lie in the contradictions of the present-day world, in the efforts by protagonists of the policy of force and domination to quell the aspirations of many peoples for political and economic emancipation and for free and independent development. The crisis of international economic relations and increasing differences between the developed and the developing countries represent, in themselves, a major problem and a constant source of instability which threatens world peace and security. This is the essence of all that is happening today.

On of the basic characteristics of the present situation in the world is the exacerbation of relations between the blocs and the spread of bloc rivalry to all regions of the world. This encourages the arms race and various kinds of pressure, especially on nonaligned countries and other developing countries. Peace as opposed to war, equality of the peoples as opposed to domination and interference by developed countries into the affairs of developing countries, struggle for a new international economic system as opposed to the widening gulf between the developed and the undeveloped countries -- these are the dilemmas of the present-day world.

To a great extent bloc rivalry limits and makes difficult the work of institutions for international negotiations and agreement-seeking, especially in the United Nations. All this has a negative influence on the Nonaligend Movement and also on preparations for the New Delhi conference. However, this strengthens even more the resistance of people throughout the world to the policy of force, domination and division. The present situation and the dangers we are facing obviously make one realize the untenability of the bloc system of international security. As a reaction to such negative developments, the interest and the mood are growing in the world that it is precisely in New Delhi that the nonaligned countries should make their influence felt and make (?these) developments turn in a positive direction. All this shows that peace and development in the world can be ensured only with the active participation of all countries.

This is why we believe the seventh conference is of exceptional political significance, not only for the nonaligend countries, but for the entire international community. The nonaligned policy and movement have become a significant factor of present-day international relations. During all summit conferences up till now the nonaligend countries have been most actively involved in the quest for a solution to the main international problem. There is no doubt they will do that at the New Delhi meeting with even greater results because there exists the need and also the opportunity for a more intensified activity of the Nonaligned Movement than ever before.

I would say that the policy of nonalignment has become universal in the full sense of that word. The movement is capable, from an action point of view, of triggering initiatives and unifying the efforts of a great number of countries and of social forces with a view to preserving peace and overcoming the present tension and instability in the world.

Question: In your view, is the action capability of the Nonaligned Movement such that it can point out ways and means of overcoming the existing crisis situation?

Answer: Looking from a historical point of view, the nonaligned policy and movement were born from the great anticolonial revolution of our century and from opposition to the division of the world into military-political blocs. It expresses the peoples' authentic aspirations for independence, freedom and equality. The basic principles of the policy of nonalignment were formulated at the first conference in Belgrade. Later, and especially during the forthcoming summit conferences, these principles were developed further so much so that they have become the basis for activity of not only the nonaligned countries but also of a major section of the international community. Today, two-thirds of the countries of the world belong to the movement, while a number of other countries, and of both political forces and prominent personalities, see the policy of nonalignment as the only alternative for extricating ourselves from the present crisis and difficulties. In this way the nonaligned policy and movement have confirmed their international role as an independent and extrabloc force in the struggle for peace in the world, construction of new and more equitable international relations, and against bloc division and all forms of domination and exploitation.

The Nonaligned Movement has never restricted itself only to propounding its principles and objectives; it has endeavored to work out concrete stands and proposals for the solution of many international problems and conflicts, particularly when focal points of crisis and crisis situations are at stake. It was precisely the nonaligned countries which, in the United Nations and at other international meetings, launched many initiatives for an equitable solution of these crises. Herein lies its value and strength.

This is why no one can point out with greater moral authority the need for a peaceful solution to outstanding international problems and crises than the authority the nonaligned countries will again display in a most resolute way at their seventh conference. This is why they are expected to launch fresh initiatives and actions proceeding from the inalienable right of every people freely and independently to decide its destiny.

Question: For a number of years now the nonaligned countries have demanded that global negotiations be started to bring about the establishment of a new international economic system. Do you believe that a consensus on these negotiations can be attained in the United Nations?

Answer: The increasingly serious situation in the area of international economic relations and the deteriorating position of the developing countries, as I have said, is one of the basic elements of international instability. At their previous conference in Havana, the nonaligned countries gave the initiative to start global negotiations with a view to changing the existing very unfavorable and unequal economic relations in the world.

Although even after a lapse of 3 years -- for reasons known to us -- these negotiations did not start, this demand has in the meantime grown into a major international political action which has placed economic problems in the forefront of international relations. This goes to show that international economic questions are of crucial significance for improving the international situation also within the context of the struggle to preserve peace and security in the world.

The fact that global negotiations, as an important step in the direction of changing the present economic relations in the world and of establishing a new international economic system, have acquired the broadest possible political significance can best be seen from the fact that not one single country publically opposed them; nor can it be denied that they are necessary.

This fortifies our conviction that we should again work for an early beginning of global negotiations in the United Nations. In this respect we expect that the most developed countries, on which this depends most, will display greater readiness to overcome the differences and to remove the obstacles standing in the way. It is also necessary urgently to take measures to unblock the talks on acute economic problems of the world in other institutions and at different levels. As far as the initiatives for new international meetings are concerned, the conference in New Delhi will have a special role and the same applies to the forthcoming sixth UNCTAD conference, which will be held in Belgrade in June of this year.

Precisely from the point of view of the need to establish a new international economic system, the nonaligned countries in New Delhi will once again pay the greatest attention to economic problems, particularly to problems of food, raw materials, energy and financial and monetary questions, and within that context also to the problem of the debts of developing countries. Fresh opportunities will also be examined with regard to extending economic cooperation and other kinds of cooperation among the nonaligned and other developing countries, and their reliance on their own forces and reciprocal solidarity.

Question: Where, in your view, are the roots of serious disagreements and armed conflicts between the nonaligned countries and where is the solution for these conflicts to be sought?

Answer: There have been disputes and even conflicts between the nonaligned countries before, but recently some of them have acquired more acute proportions. Their roots lie mainly in contradictions inherited from the colonial period, but there are situations which perpetuate other divergencies as well. These conflicts worry us (?not only because of) the consequences which they have for the countries involved in the conflict and for the Nonaligned Movement as a whole, but because of the danger that these disputes may serve as an excuse for outside interference and for the spread of bloc influence and rivalry.

The existence of differences between sovereign countries is not an unusual phenomenon, nor does it have to present a hindrance to their successful cooperation, especially when what is at stake is relations within the Nonaligned Movement. These differences have to be taken note of and unity of solidarity has to be built on what is common to us, in the interest of comprehensive social and economic development, consolidation of democratic principles in the international comunity, based on the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

We always believed that disagreements and clashes between the nonaligned countries must be eliminated exclusively by peaceful means, that (?they should not be) allowed to burden the movement as a whole and that in this respect the nonaligned countries should be an example to other international factors. This is why Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned countries, made initiatives and proposals for the affirmation of principles and the elaboration of the procedure to resolve disputes peacefully and to eliminate conflicts between nonaligned countries. In this context, Yugoslavia will work hard at the seventh congress so that progress can be made in this matter.

Question: Which, in your view, are the priorities of the movement's activity in the present situation, and what are the foundations of the Yugoslav platform for the seventh nonaligned conference?

Answer: During the period of preparations for the conference, with the active participation of the host country, India, and other nonaligned countries including our own, a broad consensus has been crystallized on these priorities. They are, in the first place, questions of peace and security, a halt to the arms race and resumption of detente on a world scale and the consolidation of the United Nations as a negotiating forum. Of course, peace for the nonaligned countries cannot be peace merely for the big and strong countries, nor can it be stable unless independence and equality of the countries is implicit in it, and unless freedom and an opportunity for progress for all the peoples, respect for the rights of man and the creation of the conditions for a better life of the people in all regions of the world are inherent in it.

The seventh nonaligned conference will be the first such conference without Tito. (?By emulating) his work our delegation in New Delhi will endeavor, together with other participants, to make sure that such decisions and stands are adopted which will channel our movement toward even more efficient actions concerning implementation of the aforementioned objectives, appealing in this respect also to other international factors, great powers and other countries, as well as to all democratic and progressive forces to cooperate.

In order to enable the Nonaligned Movement to fulfill its historic mission, the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned countries, the democratic forces in the movement and mutual cooperation must be constantly strengthened on the basis of the authentic principles of the nonaligned policy and movement.

COMPARISON OF LCY PRESIDIUM SUPPLY CONCLUSIONS

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 February on page 4 publishes the LCY Presidium decision on supplies that appears, in a TANJUG Domestic Service version, on page I 5 of the 17 February Eastern Europe Daily report. The BORBA version is also attributed to TANJUG. The two have been compared and the following fills and variations can be provided:

Beginning with the last two lines of paragraph four, BORBA reads:...still sought inadequately in linking production and trade through income.

2. In stressing the measures of the Federal Executive Council, the organs and organizations in the federation, the republics, the provinces and the municipalities taken so far, the presidium points out that.... (supplying indistinct words and rephrasing)

Page I 6, paragraph three, lines two through six read:...Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on supplies, and also of the social accord on securing and using foreign currency to pay for priority imports of certain products or raw materials for their production in 1983. The Presidium also stresses the importance of other measures affecting supplies. Signatories of social accords and self-management agreements.... (supplying indistinct words)

Same paragraph from penultimate line reads:...the public about which entities, including republics and provinces, are not fulfilling their obligations and which obligations are not being fulfilled.

The presidium particularly...(clarifying and rephrasing)

Paragraph four, lines two and three read:...appropriate municipal organs, organs of cities, republics and provinces, in the Federal Executive Council and federal administration organs...(supplying indistinct words)

Same paragraph, line five reads: ...solving problems of supplies on a self-management basis....(confirming queried word).

From last line of paragraph five read: ...for this year.

6. The Presidium imposes the obligation on Communists in all self-managing and social organs, and especially on Communists in inspection and other organs, to engage in suppressing the phenomena and behavior which lead to isolating a market, to limiting the trade of goods and to creating an artificial shortage on the market. They should inform assemblies.... (clarifying and rephrasing)

LATE REPORT: SPILJAK ELECTED PRESIDENCY MEMBER

LD241403 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Zagreb, February 24 (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia on Thursday unanimously elected Mika Spiljak (67) a new member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Spiljak, as an elected representative from the Republic of Croatia, will fill up the vacancy left by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, the vice-president of the collective state leadership who died recently.

Sources at the Assembly of Croatia said that Spiljak,s nomination had been upheld by all sociopolitical organisations, delegate assemblies and other organs and bodies in the republic.

Spiljak, a long-time president of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and premier, is a member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidency.

According to the usual procedure, the Assembly of Yugoslavia is expected to formally confirm Spiljak's election on March 1.